密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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DR. SAO KE ALFRED SZE is the last of China's delegates who participated in the Washington Conference to return to China At the close of the Conference Peking asked all of the delegates to return to assist in the national reconstruction necessitated by the treaties and resolutions of the Conference. Wang Chung-hui and Wellington Koo returned at once and almost immediately were drafted into the Cabinet and almost as quickly kicked out. Dr. Sze who was chairman of the Delegation and who has become exceedingly well and favorably known to the American people generally, during his residence in Washington as Chinese Minister, now returns. Report has it that he is being urged to take a cabinet post either in the Communications Ministry or in the Foreign Affairs office. He has already served as vice-minister of Foreign Affairs and as Minister of Communications, the latter position being immediately after the formation of the Republic in 1912. It is said that Dr. Sze is disinclined to accept any position in Peking and that he desires to return to Washington. With a vivid knowledge of what happened to Wang Chung-hui and Wellington Koo who returned to China inspired with a patriotic desire to help their country out of its present deplorable situation, we can't help but sympathize with Dr. Sze in his desire to return to Washington.

HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, Secretary of State of the United States, in an address in New York on November 2, gave the following as the guiding principles in the foreign policies of America: "We are not seeking spheres of special political and economic influence, and endeavoring to control others for our aggrandizement. We are not seeking special privileges anywhere at the expense of others. Our policies are simple and can be directly stated. We wish to protect the just and equal rights of Americans everywhere in the world. We wish to maintain the equality of commercial opportunity, and, as we call it, the open door. That is not in derogation of anybody else. It is just as open to others as it is to us. Equality means equality. It doesn't mean privilege. We desire to see peaceful settlements. We desire to see economy. We desire to see a world starting again with every people girded to new industry and to accomplishments which aid in the broad co-operation of humanity. Wherever we have had a chance to promote peaceful settlement in this troubled world we have taken it."

MR. SAMUEL U. ZAU, one of the delegates from the Chinese government and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu in an address on the subject, "*Some Suggestions on the Commercial Development of My Country*," gave four obstacles that hinder a fuller development of commerce between China and other nations. The first obstacle, according to Mr. Zau, is the insistence of foreign merchants that all commercial documents be made out in foreign languages instead of Chinese. He urged that all foreign merchants make a careful study of the Chinese market and of the methods and mentality of the Chinese merchants through the medium of the Chinese language The second obstacle to commercial development in China as given by Mr. Zau is the existence of the Shanghai Mixed Court and the undue protection given to some of the law evading Chinese by some foreign consulates. The third obstacle is the existence of likin, the internal tax duty. The fourth obstacle, as given by Mr. Zau in his address to the Conference is *Social Inequality* and in view of the clearness of his summing up of this subject, we take pleasure in quoting his remarks in full:

"The fourth obstacle to the great commercial development in China is social inequality. It seems to us that more friendliness and fairer treatment by the several foreign commercial organizations in the Far East toward the Chinese merchants should be emphasized. Any Pacific nation which wishes to reap the full benefits of the immense natural resources in China for commercial purposes, must have and hold the good-will of the Chinese. Every one of us realizes the fact that good-will is the most valuable asset in commercial intercourse. 'Friendship,' says Captain Robert Dollar in a message to this Conference, 'produces and makes commerce and trade possible and this is what every nation wants to-day.' Unfortunately many of our foreign friends having great firms in China do not see the importance of this point. And consequently our Chinese merchants suffer much from unfriendliness and unfairness. The former vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company once said, 'I suppose that no race has ever dealt with another so unfairly as we have dealt with the Chinese.' Foreign merchants in Shanghai seem to have formed an exclusive set. Individual Chinese merchants or firms have not the privilege of associating with them. For example The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, (an international institution) formed by foreign merchants does not include in its membership the Chinese. Even the public parks and gardens in the Shanghai Settlements which are under the administration of Municipal Councils composed of foreign merchants in that city are only for the enjoyment of the foreigners there. Such an aristocratic manner of living without due regard for their hosts and customers do hurt the feelings of our merchants. I sincerely hope the foreign merchants in China will keep the golden rule of Jesus which is "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" or that of Confucius which is "what you do not want done to yourself do not do to others" and meet soon on a more friendly basis as we meet here at this Conference."

THE DEPARTURE OF COL. JOHN F. STEVENS from Shanghai last week closed definitely America's experiment of intervention in Siberia. Col. Stevens who easily ranks among the leaders in the engineering profession in America went to Russia in 1917 as the head of the American Railway Mission under contract with the Kerensky government to operate the Russian railways. The mission consisted of more than 200 skilled American railway engineers but before they had reached Vladivostok, the Kerensky government had been swept away by the tide of Bolshevism and Col. Stevens and his associates found themselves under contract with salaries guaranteed (by a Russian loan placed in the United States) but with no government to work for. Then came the Allied intervention in Siberia, the purpose of which was to keep the Trans-Siberian railway open for the evacuation of the Czechs, so Col. Stevens took over this job and then with a few remaining members of his staff has up to the present been watching over the Chinese-Eastern Railway. Space is too limited to give a complete history of Col. Stevens' experiences with the C. E. R.; it doubtless will be printed in full some time. One of his intimate friends recently stated that his chief job as president of the Inter-Allied Technical Board was to prevent the Japanese from stealing the railroad because of the incompetency of either China or Russia to look after their interests. If this really was his job he not only succeeded, but he actually kept trains running and while he had power the road actually showed a profit. The withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Vladivostok technically ended the allied Siberian adventure so Col. Stevens closed up his accounts and after a few days' vacation at Hangchow, sailed for America. There are now no Americans connected with the Chinese Eastern railway in any capacity, it being operated at the present by a joint Chinese-Russian Board. The Russian end of the board is still composed of White Guards with French backing. The Moscow government now claims that since it is the only Russian government in existence, that it should function as the Russian interest in the C. E. R. The road was built in the later '90s as the direct outlet of the Siberian line to Port Arthur and Vladivostok, the longer route to Vladivostok, all in Russian territory, was opened later. The Russian government built the road with money borrowed from France. China contributed the right of way. The road was patrolled by Russian troops who virtually ruled Northern Manchuria—till the revolution. The actual operation of the road was in the hands of Russian executives; the finances were controlled by the holding company, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, in which since the revolution the interests of the French who lent the money have been predominant. In ordinary course the road will revert to China in 1977, but in the meantime it is of tremendous economic importance to both China and Siberia. The whole Far East is interested in the unhampered operation of the road, but most of the people who are dealing with it are not thinking of economics but of its political and strategical value.

Advertises Women's Pajamas at G. $195 a Pair

"Fantasies of Eastern inspiration in Oriental pajamas, designed and fashioned in our own ateliers," begins a newspaper advertisement of a New York shop which features the sale of women's pajamas according to the October 26 issue of *Printer's Ink*.

"The trousered women of the East inspired this collection of negligee pajamas, exotic in fabric, spirit and coloring, transfiguring the wearer with their charm, transforming a room with their presence," continues the copy.

The advertisment then offers: "Vladimir, a vivid Russian pajama with chiffon trousers in red and flame and smoke of black velvet with applique embroidery in Russian design. Red leather boots, attached, G. $195.

"Tientsin, a Chinese pajama with trousers made of genuine Mandarin, skirt in apple green, hand embroidered, with smock of porcelain blue, G. $135."

Broken Pledges in the Near East

BY CHARLES R. CRANE
Former U. S. Minister to China.
(Reprinted from *Our World*, New York)

IN order to win the great war, promises of all kinds were issued like Bolshevik money by the Allies to the neutrals, to the democracies of the world on both sides of the firing lines and to the Moslems of India and Arabia to induce them to fight against the Turk, the chief defender of the Faith. The British like to keep their promises—it is an ancient practice—but the war lasted so long and the strain was so great that now that the time comes to redeem the promises, it is found to be most difficult, as many of them are in irreconcilable conflict with each other.

The Arabs who fought under Allenby certainly expected to have a free, united and independent Syria.

The Moslems of India were appealed to by Gandhi, who has great influence with them, to aid in the recruiting. Gandhi found the Moslems, although very loyal to the British Crown, most reluctant to fight against the Turk. In the House of Commons in 1918 the Premier made the declaration and at the same time the Viceroy authorized Gandhi to say to the Moslems that the real fight was on the Germans, that the British had no feeling of hostility toward the Turk except as an aid to the Germans, and that when the war was over, the Turk would be treated with consideration. Three times those promises were made, accepted, and Moslems volunteered. Of course, the Treaty of Sevres is in entire contradiction to these promises.

Three years ago the American Committee on Mandates in Turkey found the British held in the highest esteem everywhere. At that time anything within reason could have been done with the Turks, and all through the Moslem world there was high hope of reconciliation with the Christian nations.

The Turks said, "We have had twelve years of war, the two Balkan Wars and the Great War, neither of which we provoked and in which we were entirely on the defensive. We are very tired of war and long for peace. If America will take the Mandate for all of Turkey, every Turk will throw away his arms and devote himself to the processes of peace. No army will be necessary and only a moderate police force."

However, the making of peace and the reconciliation of promises were difficult matters, and seemed to be largely in the hands of Oxford men who did not distinguish between the ancient Greek and the modern one and who were determined to thrust the modern one into all kinds of places where he could not maintain himself. Venizelos got everything that he wanted and a good deal more than his country could manage. Men familiar with the modern conditions in the Balkans and Asia Minor—military men, consuls, correspondents and missionaries—were not allowed to make any criticisms. One of the distressing figures around Paris at the time of the Peace Conference was poor old Bouchier, who for more than thirty years represented the London *Times* in the Balkans, knew every highway and byway, loved the Balkan folk, and was trusted everywhere by them, trying in vain to get a word into the British delegation. Afterward he died of a broken heart in Bulgaria. He understood that the modern Greek did not provide the raw material for an imperial state, and efforts to crowd them up into Albania, into Thrace and into Asia Minor, could only result in disaster.

Greeks Violate Armistice

After the Armistice Smyrna was perfectly quiet in the hands of a few British officers and soldiers. Then the Greek fleet was sent there without warning, in violation of the terms of the Armsitice, and proceeded to shoot up the waterfront killing many Turks. Refugees soon got word to Constantinople. The Turks are a fighting race and, although apparently down and out, would not accept this kind of treatment. A great mass meeting was formed in the Hippodrome and among others the Turkish feminist leader, Halide Hanoum, was called to speak to them. In a few days the whole situation changed, there was no further hope of peace, and all those who could escape fled to Angora. The British, instead of recalling the Greek fleet and sending it home in disgrace, arrested the most important Turkish leaders and tried to find Halide Hanoum, who, disguised as a peasant woman, escaped across the Bosphorus and to Angora.

She and all the others now realized that the situation of the Turks was desperate, and no reliance was to be placed in the Allies. This little band at Angora without friends, money or equipment, then proceeded to organize a government and to put up one of the fights of history. A year ago they had an excellent wheat crop which was much needed by the Bolsheviks and for which the latter gave gold and military material. The Moslem world is now well provided with newspapers and other means of communication, and soon the drama of this little Turkish group making the last stand for an independent Moslem state was known everywhere. The Turks regained their former position of leadership, and in all of the mosques prayers were again said for the Sultan.

The feeling grew so strong and so wide-spread that five of the Mohammedan advisers of the French government a year ago united in a declaration to it that they could not be responsible for the tranquility of the French Moslems in Morocco, Algiers and Tunisia, unless the government made a quick settlement with Angora. In consequence the French soon cleared out of Asia Minor and gave the Turks not only large additional territory down to the sea, but also some military equipment. The Italians felt the same kind of movement behind them in Tripolitania and realized the wisdom of doing likewise. They also got out of a fine portion of Asia Minor, leaving the Turks the useful harbor of Adalia and military equipment.

Kemal Takes the Reins

The balance of power thus shifted over toward Mustapha Kemal, He had a well organized government, considerable military material, and the whole Moslem world behind him. However, he now had a double responsibility, the responsibility to establish a secure Turkish state that could fully resist any further attack, and also as military head of the Moslem peoples to find a secure and appropriate place for the Kaliph. The Moslems who had been enticed into fighting the Turk during the war and who were resentful at the Treaty of Sevres, the French occupation of Syria and the establishment of the Zionist state in Palestine, now began to make it clear that they would not be satisfied with any retrenchment of independent Moslem territory. All

of old Turkey would have to be kept Moslem. It need not necessarily be all Turkish, much of it might be Arabic, but it must be clearly and independently Moslem.

The British have taken a great deal of responsibility in backing the Greeks in all these various enterprises. They went into Smyrna to take three thousand miles of territory, but they actually took thirty thousand and in their retreat destroyed everything there and tried to destroy the old Turkish capital of Brousa, one of the most beautiful of cities.

The story of this destruction is still to be told, but the Turks are not propagandists and the Greeks have not been boastful of their activities there, nor in Albania, nor in Thrace, through which Bulgarian students and teachers are generally not allowed to pass, nor at Mt. Athos, where they are doing their utmost to throttle both the Russian and Bulgarian Monks, seize their fine monasteries and put an end to the oldest and most beautiful Christian services in the world. The Bulgarian Monks are prisoners. They are allowed no Bulgarian newspapers or communication with the outside world, nor may they receive other Monks. Mt. Athos has been a religious Republic ever since the second century and in the five centuries of its control by the Turks there were never any proceedings of this kind.

All efforts to make an imperial state of Greece have entirely failed, three years of most precious time have been wasted, and the relation between the Moslem world and the Christian world has been so strained that it will take at last a generation to get back where we were three years ago. It will probably take as long a time to liquidate the various political promises as it will to liquidate the financial ones, but they will have to be liquidated, and among them the principles of the fourteen points of President Wilson which were widely disseminated throughout Asia and are regarded by people of all sects as the foundation of the world that is to come.

But the blame for what has occurred the last three years must not be put upon the Moslems. The initiative has come from Europe. Certainly no hope of reconciliation is now possible by persisting in all of the policies that have so much estranged them. A very sharp halt should be called and a sincere and earnest effort made to see if an understanding is still possible. Fortunately there is now someone in that world who can speak with authority—more authority than anyone else has had in a long time—and Mustapha Kemal is a frank, wise and reasonable person to deal with.

In this respect, at least, we are fortunate.

Community Christmas Tree for Shanghai

A Community Christmas tree is being planned for Friday, December 22, under the auspices of the American Woman's Club, the British Women's Club, various churches, schools, and charitable organizations. It will be held on the Cricket Club grounds at the Race Course, at 4:45 o'clock. All nationalities are invited to attend. A program will be given featuring choral singing and pictures will be shown following the illumination of a large tree. A special request is made for gifts of clothing, provisions, and toys, to be sent to Associated Charities, care of Mrs. Wheen. The tree which is to be a community affair is of interest to everyone and it is urged that all offer their services.

Dr. Sun Thinks Japan Made Great Mistake in World War!

DR. Sun Yat-Sen, former president of the Canton government, and now a resident of the French Concession in Shanghai, was recently interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji*, one of the leading papers published in Japan, and in the interview stated his belief that Japan made a great mistake in not joining Germany in the European War, for thereby, "all Asia would have risen against the Whites, and today there would have been an Asia controlled by the Asiatics."

The following translation of Dr. Sun's interview appeared in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo, on November 26, and there is also appended the *Advertiser's* editorial comment on the same subject;

"In joining in the World War on the side of the Allied Powers, Japan failed to utilize the golden opportunity of making Asia exclusive for the Asiatics," said Dr. Sun. "Such an Asia would have opposed the Whites, especially the Anglo-Saxons. At the beginning of the World War, I wrote Mr. Inukai, president of the Kokuminto, urging Japan to assist the Teutonic Powers, thereby impairing the relative strength of the Anglo-Saxons and balancing the power of the world. The result of such a situation would have been the promotion of the position of Japan to the real leadership of the Asiatics. But Japan did not accept my advice, thus letting slip a heaven-sent opportunity of making herself the leader of the Orient.

"If Japan had understood what is called high politics, and, if she had been bold enough to declare war against the allies, Annam and Singapore would have risen in arms against France and England. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Indians would have revolted against Great Britain and that the Turks and Chinese would have recovered their national consciousness and supported Japan in her effort to unite Asia.

"As it is, Japan participated in the war on the side of the Allied countries with the result that realization of the Pan-Asiatic plan has been delayed indefinitely. As Japan has shown herself incapable of seizing this opportunity, it will be China that will be called upon to make Asia a place for Asiatics in the future.

"In the early days of the World War, I called upon various Japanese statesman of influence and urged them to use their weight in influencing public opinion in favor of participation on the side of Germany. They, however, refused to listen to me seriously. Some of them, indeed, showed agreement with my view, but when it came to action, they hesitated. And the result is that the best opportunity of making Asia Asiatic in every sense has been lost.

"It is not too late for Japan to undo what she did blindly during the war. If Japan really wishes to see Asia controlled by the Asiatics, she must promote relations with the Russians. Russians are Asiatics. There runs in their veins Asiatic blood. Japan must make common cause with the Russians in opposing the aggression of the Anglo-Saxon. In shaking hands with Russia in the work of asserting the rights of the Asiatic alone lies hope of salvation from the catastrophe to which Japan and the other Oriental countries are being forced by the unsatiable ambition of Anglo-Saxons."

Dr. Sun's Regrets

(Editorial from *Japan Advertiser*, November 26)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's picture of the golden opportunity Japan lost when she chose to aid the Allies instead of the Central Powers will excite very little regret in this country. There was an opportunity that Japan ignored in those momentous early months of the Great War, but the mistake was made not in the choice of a policy with respect to Europe but in choosing an Asiatic policy. Dr. Sun's argument is not a new one. Those who have followed his career during the last decade will remember several occasions when his voice has been raised in the wilderness to cry the coming of a Messiah who would preach the gospel of freedom for the colored peoples of Asia from the hated domination of the whites. He did, as he says, try in the first part of the war to interest Japanese leaders in taking the side of the Germans, but with what lack of succeess the choice of the Japanese government showed. Japan's leaders saw then what is apparent to any well-informed student of world affairs today. There was never any assurance that the Asiatic portions of European Empires would have risen in revolt in response to the call of a non-white leader. The immediate effect of the course Dr. Sun then preached would have beeu to isolate the Far Eastern allies of Germany and to confront them with American intervention, probably at a

much earlier date than it actually came. The loss of British friendship would have been a severe enough blow, but the invitation of British and American enmity combined would have meant ruin for China and Japan alike. Not that we believe Japan ever waved in the face of such an alternative, or debated the advantages of a German or the British alliance. She elected to take the wise and honorable course and held to it loyally throughout the war, in spite of the considerable elements of her population, all outside her government, that sympathized with the German cause. In that respect she made no mistakes.

But there was a golden opportunity that came and was thrown away. Japan would have come to the end of the war as the acknowledged champion of the Asiatic peoples if she had only seen and seized upon the chance the war gave her to cement her ties with China. Instead, those who were in control of her government chose to take advantage of the situation then presented to assert a predatory policy toward her great continental neighbor. When the peace conference came Japan participated under the handicap of China's bitter hatred and the enmity, moreover, of the Russians, who, as Dr. Sun says, have a large place in the Asiatic world. She had isolated herself in Asia, when she might have gone to Paris as the champion of the non-white races and waged an effective campaign for their rights, including those of her own people. The present government and its immediate predecessors realized that, and they have done what they could to make amends for the blunders of the war years. They have already gone more than half way to make the Chinese people their friends, and the new policy toward Russia is nothing less than what Dr. Sun is urging, policy aimed at "shaking hands with the Russian." As the famous Chinese visionary says, it is not yet too late for Japan to undo what her misguided leaders did with their Asiatic policy during the war. She has already set about this, and no one looks upon the progress of her efforts to win recognition as the first power in Asia by the friendly consent of the Asiatics themselves than these same Anglo-Saxons whose "insatiable ambition" is such a nightmare to Dr. Sun.

Will China's Next Annual Civil War Start in Szechuen?

BY ROY C. BENNETT

(Special Correspondent, Weekly Review and Chicago Tribune)
Written at Chengtu, Szechuen Province, about December 1, 1922.

WEST China's military strength has split with the greater force going to the Chang Tso-ling-Sun Yat-sen combine and Wu Pei-fu getting the remainder through an agreement just now being worked out. Despite the claims of the chieftains regarding the recent settlement of the military troubles here, the new war program contemplates much fighting. Representatives of Sun Yat-sen are here conferring and have succeeded in enlisting the support of the war party of militarists from the Japanese military training school here. The real power of this party is Hsiung Ko-wu, former military governor, who is now influential although he keeps his plans dark.

The midnight oil is burning in the conference rooms where he and Sun's delegates and the Liu Cheng-hsun clique are striving to perfect an arrangement to throw West China to Chang Tso-ling against Wu Pei-fu. Liu is the reigning provincial generalissimo. Tan Mao-hsin commanding the first army would enter this combine as a follower of Liu. Teng Hsi-hou generalissimo of the Chungking district is a strong but uncertain factor. He might support Wu Pei-fu and if he did Wu would become a powerful factor in the eastern part of the province since Yang Sen, former ruler of the Eastern part of the province who was ousted by the present rulers has Wu backing and may attempt a comeback.

Liu Chun-heo, former governor who was driven out by Hsiung Ko-wu long ago has been in Shensi province and North Szechuen for three years as a supporter of the Wu clique. He would throw the influence of his army to Wu and help Yang return and this would give Wu strength in Eastern Szechuen and probably would mean heavy fighting around Chungking. Tan Mao-hsin's support of the Chang-Sun combine and Teng Hsi-hou's support of Wu Pei-fu (which is problametical) threatens Chungking with hostilities because both these men are strong men placed at Chungking for strategic reasons.

The present trend of affairs makes West China the probable scene of the preliminary battles in China's next annual civil war. In a general way Szechuen politicians divide themselves into two parties, one from the Japanese military school and the other from the Paoting military school of China. The Japanese military clique going over bodily to the Chang Tso-ling-Sun Yat-sen party through the present agreement leaves the Paoting bunch prospective Wu Pei-fu followers.

The local chieftains conscientiously care very little for any outside party but due to the inability of agreeing among themselves consider affiliating with an outside party, the chief purpose in bringing outside pressure against their internal foes. Hsiung Ko-wu is sending General Ho militarist educated in Japan to Shanghai to confer with Sun Yat-sen in order to complete the pact. Sun's delegates are here as well as delegates from the Peking government. A victory for Wu Pei-fu and his followers would mean West China's rejoining the Peking government which is being desperately opposed by the other party.

Sporadic fighting has occurred in different parts of Szechuen province quite recently. Reports just received here in Chengtu by Chinese officials and commercial houses tell of a row among the troops at Suininghsien in the Central part of the province where according to reports one important street was burned by the fighters. Officials minimize the affair saying that it was only a row among soldiers due to a misunderstanding of the sentries. Troops numbering approximately 10,000 mutinied at Suifu in the southern part of the province but reports give no details of casualities. General Liu Cheng-hsun, joint military and civil governor is rushing his trusted subordinate there to quell the disturbance. Liu says the trouble arose when two discharged captains induced the soldiers who formerly belonged to the army of Yang Sen when he was military ruler of the province to rebel because they had not received pay. The mutineers fled to the mountains with their arms.

Such affairs are important only as indicators of dissatisfaction among the troops and a general nervousness throughout the country. Despite assertions of the military officials that all danger of a renewal of general fighting has passed, the public expects trouble any time and in the spring at the latest. The conference of military chieftains here in Chengtu which has just closed, attempted to settle the provincial trouble and prevent further warring, accomplished every purpose and has guaranteed peace, but the public believes it failed to accomplish anything. The actual report on the conference has not been published. Liu whose position as provincial generalissimo was rendered secure through the Conference when interviewed by your correspondent was optimistic. He declared that all provincial dangers were dissipated. He favored a continuance of Szechuen's independence from Peking saying that they should not affiliate with Peking until a legal government had been constituted there. He claims to favor the ultimate reunification of China with a strongly centralized government, but is strongly opposed to Wu Pei-fu saying that Wu has military ambitions and his domineering attitude is a menace to China. Liu is a firm believer in Sun Yat-sen and believes that Sun deserves the presidency and will be chosen for the post eventually although in his next statement he lamented this fact because of Dr. Sun's reported impractical ideas.

General Liu thinks Szechuen province should straighten up its own affairs before affiliating with Peking, saying that two years will be required before the time for reaffiliation is ripe. He declares that Wu Pei-fu can't send an army into Szechuen and knowing this impossibility he won't attempt it. He scorns the report that Yang, his vanquished foe is returning to the province with Wu backing. The military officials declare the agreement reached at the provinical conference provides for a reduction of the army by 20,000 and a general redistribution of the armies throughout the province.

The student unions and the chambers of commerce have petitioned for a reduction of the army, citing the shrinkage of the provincial commerce as evidence of the evils of the military rule. The students and teachers are planning a general strike because the teachers have been unpaid for some months. Many of the foreign firms are also planning to close their offices in Chengtu because the turbulent political conditions have ruined business.

Another mutiny has broken out among the West China troops and reports here state it is spreading along the Min River a hundred miles south of here. The reports state that the unpaid soldiers are running amok, turning robbers and preying upon the river traffic. During the recent Military Conference here the chieftains reached an agreement to redistribute the troops over the province and efforts to execute this program are opposed by the men who are rebelling in several places. The officials are taking drastic steps to check the spread of the movement Every mutiny means a wholesale recruiting of bandits because the deserting soldiers immediately form independent brigand bands.

River traffic has been suspended and if the turmoil continues, your correspondent will be left cut off in Chengtu indefinitely. The public outcry against the intolerable military chaos is constantly becoming louder.

Dr. Sze to Carry Messages Urging Internal Reforms

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States and chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, was presented with a set of resolutions dealing with the unsettled internal political situation in China at a reception and dinner given him by sixteen public organizations in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, December 12. Dr. Sze was asked by the organizations to present the resolutions to the President and other officials of the government at Peking and was urged to use his influence in bringing about the improvements demanded in the resolutions. Dr. Sze has been the recipient of many receptions, dinners and other honors in Shanghai on the part of Chinese and American organizations since his arrival from America two weeks ago. He expects to proceed to Peking early next week.

The resolutions presented to Dr. Sze on behalf of the Chinese organizations were as follows:

"Nine powers were represented at the Conference on Limitation of Armaments at Washington including China. The delegates of the other eight powers passed a resolution at the conference to express their desire to see that China disarm her superfluous troops at an early date. When China asked for an increase in the tariff rates, the other powers pointed out that such increase would enable the militarists to be more active. Again when China asked for the abolition of extraterritoriality, they further pointed out that before the promulgation of the National Constitution, militarism played havoc in the country while life and property was not secure and law could not find its enforcement.

"At the joint meeting of the conference of the Union of Chambers of Commerce and the Provincial Educational Associations held in Shanghai as well as at the recent convention of the Union of Chambers of Commerce in Hankow, resolutions were passed on the necessity of supervision of national finance, the adoption of a Constitution and immediate disarmament. Repeated declarations were made. Telegrams were circulated urging the government and the military authorities to act in accordance with the will of the public.

"These indicate that disarmament is a question of immediate importance to China. It is not only the will of the public but also the desire of the friendly powers interested in this country. Militarism has been the fundamental cause of the chaos in politics, the unsoundness of our financial system, the sufferance of the common populace and the destruction of industry. In time of peace, the soldiery consumes immense sums of money draining the national treasury to emptiness. After a war, a goodly portion of them becomes bandits to prey upon the peaceful citizens. With their soldiery, the militarists trade political influence among themselves for their selfish interests.

"At present, banditry in Honan has superseded the local authorities. Even foreigners are being held for ransom. Consequently, foreign residents in Hankow held a mass meeting to devise means of relieving the situation. The meeting asked the consular body in Hankow to lodge a strong protest with the Peking government and elected a delegation to approach the various foreign organizations throughout the country on this matter so that some definite views of the foreign community in China might be expressed on the question of disarmament.

"At the conference of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, resolutions were also passed asking the co-operation of friendly powers in the following two matters:

"That the nationals of the friendly powers be requested to ask their respective governments and importing firms to refrain from furnishing any weapons of war or machinery for the manufacturing of munition to Chinese militarists before the complete disarmament of the country.

"That the governments and financiers of the several nations be requested not to loan any money other than for constructive purposes before the complete disarmament of the nation.

"We believe that this is the only remedy left to us to cure the present diseased system of militarism. We believe that unless we at once realize the imminent danger of our country, some one else is going to reconstruct our country for us. The peril of international control is at our door! Our heart bleeds when we think of what might happen!

"Realizing that you, as the Chief Delegate to the Washington Conference, are responsible for the execution of the resolutions passed at the gathering, and realizing that the question of disarmament in China is one which today engages the foremost attention of both ourselves and our friends abroad, we take this opportunity of voicing the sentiments of public bodies with the hope that when you go up to Peking you convey the one ardent hope of our friendly nations and of our own people to the government and ask it at once to plan and enforce a system of disarmament, to make public all national financial dealings and to adopt a national constitution.

"At the same time, you are requested to inform the foreign diplomats at Peking to refrain from furnishing the government any arms or money before the system of disarmament is carried out.

"Then and only can our national prestige be preserved and our sufferance be relieved. We are citizens, having no political friends or foes. We have no affiliations with parties! We are not tools of any particular interest! We make this public declaration which is based on the genuine opinion of the public. We will support any one who acts in accordance with the public will and will oppose any one who disobeys it. If the militarists persist in remaining in their obnoxious position without realizing their faults and sins, thus inviting interference from abroad and disappointment at home, we shall, in a spirit of self-determination based on our right of citizenship, take such measures as we deem fit!"

Dr. Sze's most important address since his return was delivered before a meeting of the American University Club of Shanghai which was attended by approximately 200 Americans and Chinese. Using as his subject, "American Friendship for China," he referred to the opening of American colleges and universities to Chinese students, the response of the American people to the appeal for famine relief in China in the winters of 1920-21 and to the support given China at the Washington Conference.

Dr. Sze, in part, said:

"Many of our difficulties in adapting ourselves and bringing into force the various principles of the Washington Conference are due to the fact that we have not yet organized our government since the downfall of the empire a dozen years ago. The foreigner who lives in China and who reads the newspaper stories of disorder and confusion and who often has his business affairs disarranged through political disorder, is likely to lose patience and even to lose faith. All that I can say in this regard is that as yet no political genius has devised a method whereby a nation can change its form of government without strife and disorder."

He closed his address with the following words of advice to the Chinese members of the audience:

"There is no question of American friendship and faith in the ultimate destiny of China. We have got to take a serious interest in the welfare of our country. We have got to work hard to make our country the nation to which its great territory and people entitle it. We must cooperate to set our house in order. We must place the interests of our nation over and above those of our own or any political party. If we do our part, I am sure that our friends will do their part in extending the assistance which we may require."

Sun Han-chang, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, also addressed the meeting on a subject connected with Chinese banking and finance.

E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, presided at the meeting and was introduced by J. B. Powell, president of the University Club.

China's Obligations to Her Domestic Bankers

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Editor's Note: In last week's issue of the Review appeared the third instalment of Mr. Tong's article dealing with the serious financial situation of the Chinese government. This article was of especial interest and attracted considerable attention owing to the publication of the first complete list yet published of China's unsecured and largely defaulted foreign obligations to the total of roughly $300,000,000 in Chinese currency. In this week's issue appears the fourth instalment by Mr. Tong on this same general subject, the statistical tables appearing herewith dealing chiefly with loans to the Chinese government by the domestic Chinese banks. The fifth and final instalment will appear next week.

(*Tables appear on opposite and succeeding pages*)

China's Domestic Debts to Chinese Banks

Statement:—All the short term loans contracted with the Chinese Banks and Banking Corporations that were brought before the Commission for the Redemption of Domestic and Foreign Short Term Debts.

Name of Loans		*Original Am't of the Loan*	*Outstanding Am't. in cash*	*10th Year Bonds Face Value*	*Reduced to Cash @$0.84*	*Balance to be redeemed*	*Remarks*
Wu Tsu Bank Loan	$	250,000	$184,625.00	$116,310.00	$97,700.40	$ 86,924.60	
Peking Commercial Bank Loan	Fr.	3,500,000	471,854.84	297,260.00	249,698.40	222,156.44	
Peking Commercial Bank Loan	$	80,000	27,360.00	17,230.00	14,473.20	12,886.80	
Tung Lu Commercial & Savings Bank Loan		500,000	466,000.00	293,580.00	246,607.20	219,392.80	
Sing Hung Commercial Bank Loan		150,000	104,370.00	65,750.00	55,230.00	49,140.00	
Sing Hung Commercial Bank Loan		200,000	169,000.00	106,470.00	89,434.80	79,565.20	
Sing Hung Commercial Bank Loan		100,000	100,000.00	63,000.00	59,920.00	47,080.00	
Young Brothers Banking Corporation Loan		200,000	57,400.00	36,160.00	30,374.40	27,025.60	
Ch'uan T'ung Bank Loan		200,000	200,000.00	126,000.00	105,840.00	94,160.00	
Ch'uan T'ung Bank Loan	Fr.	1,500,000	133,480.64	84,090.00	70,635.60	62,845.04	
Ming Hua Bank Loan	$	500,000	424,500.00	267,430.00	224,641.20	199,858.80	
Ming Hua Bank Loan Shanghai		700,000	335,606.31	211,430.00	177,601.20	158,005.11	
Industrial Development Bank Loan		300,000	175,320.00	110,450.00	92,778.00	82,542.00	
Yuan Chi Kungszu Loan		2,000,000	433,000.00	515,470.00	432,994.80	5.20	A
Pao Li Kungszu Loan		2,000,000	397,000.00	472,610.00	396,992.40	7.60	A
Chen I Bank Loan		12,000,000	1,081,206.66	681,160.00	572,174.40	509,032.26	
Hua Feng Sheng Chi Loan	Fr.	2,500,000	338,467.74	213,230.00	179,113.20	159,354.54	
Commercial Bank of North China & Banque Sino-Francaise, Joint L...	Fr.	23,000,000	2,948,803.85	1,857,740.00	1,560,501.60	1,388,302.25	
Banque Sino-Francaise Loan	$	360,000	330,000.00	207,900.00	174,636.00	155,364.00	
T'ung Chi Loan	Fr.	8,000,000	793,978.50	500,200.00	420,168.00	373,810.50	
Yuan Chi Loan	$	1,000,000	948,645.20	1,129,330.00	948,637.20	8.00	A
Banque Sino-Francaise Loan	Fr.	5,500,000	708,384.61	446,280.00	374,875.20	333,509.41	
Ho Chi Kungszu Loan	Yen	300,000	177,718.24	111,960.00	94,046.40	83,671.84	
Commercial Bank of China Loan	$	500,000	473,000.00	297,990.00	250,311.60	222,688.40	
Tai Chi & Bank of Agriculture & Commerce, Joint Loan	Fr.	1,550,000	179,042.86	112,790.00	94,743.60	84,299.26	
Commercial Bank of China & Ningpo Commercial Bank, Joint Loan	$	1,500,000	1,045,000.00	658,350.00	553,014.00	491,986.00	
Industrial Development Bank Loan		500,000	480,000.00	302,400.00	254,016.00	225,984.00	
Industrial Development Bank Loan	Yen	400,000	315,840.00	198,970.00	167,134.80	148,705.20	
Chung Hua Savings Bank Loan	$	600,000	508,800.00	320,540.00	269,253.60	239,546.40	
Chung Hua Savings Bank Loan		100,000	85,200.00	53,670.00	45,082.80	40,117.20	
Shanghai Silk Industry Bank Loan		100,000	88,632.60	55,830.00	46,897.20	41,735.40	
Commercial Guarantee Bank Loan		550,000	433,100.00	272,850.00	229,194.00	203,906.00	
Commercial Guarantee Bank Loan	Fr.	2,400,000	30,330.26	19,100.00	16,044.00	14,286 26	
Yu Chi Loan	Fr.	10,000,000	935 901.98	589,610.00	495,272.40	440,629.58	
Hsia Chi Kungszu Loan	Yen	400,000	32,581.87	20,520.00	17,236.80	15,345.07	
Ta Hsin Native Bank Loan	$	100,000	80,879.00	50,950.00	42,798.00	38,081.00	
Fu Li Corporation Loan		250,000	250,000.00	157,500.00	132,300.00	117,700.00	
Fu Li Native Bank Loan		50,000	42,000.00	26,460.00	22,226.40	19,773.60	
Industrial Development Bank Loan		1,200,000	795,833.34	501,370.00	421,150.80	374,682.54	
Frontier Bank Loan		550,000	550,000.00	346,500.00	291,060.00	258,940.00	
Commercial Guarantee Bank Loan		150,000	134,850.00	84,950.00	71,358.00	63,492.00	
Ming Hua Bank Loan	Fr.	2,000,000	233,414.65	147,050.00	123,522.00	109,892.63	
Hua Mao Native Bank Loan	$	276,000	156,612.00	98,660.00	82,874.40	73,737.60	
Hatate Kungszu Loan	Fr.	15,000,000	2,181,205.96	2,596,670.00	2,181,202.80	3.16	A
Pao Li Kungszu Loan	$	250,000	55,200.00	34,770.00	29,206.80	25,993.20	
Frontier Bank Loan		800,000	750,000.00	472,500.00	396,900.00	353,100.00	
Yung Ta Bank Loan	Fr.	1,000,000	77,358.97	48,730.00	40,933.20	36,425.77	
Lung Chi Loan	Fr.	650,000	47,707.15	30,050.00	25,242.00	22,465.15	
Kuo Hua Kungszu Loan	$	360,000	328,773.60	207,120.00	173,980 80	154,793 80	B
Commercial Bank of China Loan		1,373,438.70	495,666.00	590,070.00	495,658.80	7.20	A
Industrial Development Bank Loan	Yen	400,000	287,928.00	181,390.00	152,367.60	135,560.40	
Taiping Trading Company Loan	$	200,000	141,617.50	89,210.00	74,936.40	66,681.10	
Banque Sino-Francaise Loan	Fr.	2,250,000	200,000.00	126,000.00	105,840.00	94,160.00	
Bank of Agriculture & Com. & Industrial Development Bank Loan	$	400,000	174,800.00	110,120.00	92,500.80	82,299.20	
Bank of China & Bank of Communication Loan		4,800,000	2,918,400.00	1,838,590.00	1,654,713.00	1,263,669.00	C
Salt Industry Bank & Kincheng Banking Corporation, Loan	Fr.	3,000,000	428,571.43	510,200.00	428,568.00	3.43	A
Salt Industry Bank Loan	$	810,000	810,000.00	510,300.00	428.652.00	381,348.00	
Chinese Bankers' Association Loan		2,099,162	1,953,777.38	1,230,870.00	1,033,938.80	919,846.58	
Chinese Bankers' Association Loan		2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,380,950.00	1,999,998.00	2.00	A
Chinese-American Bank of Commercial Loan	G. $	450,000	855,000.00	538,650.00	452,466.00	402,534.00	
Ta Chung Bank Loan	$	203,000	203,000.00	127,890.00	107,427.60	95.572.40	
Ta Chung Bank Loan		500,000	500,000.00	315,000.00	264,600.00	235,400.00	
Hua Pei Commercial Bank Loan	Fr.	12,000,000	1,451,748.24	914,600.00	768,264.00	683,484.24	
Ta Chung Bank Loan	$	202.000	106,000.00	66,780.00	56,095.20	49,904.80	
Bank of China & Bank of Commercial Loan		6,750,000	5,250,000.00	3,307,500.00	2,976,750.00	2,273,250.00	C
Provincial Bank of Chihli Loan		1,000,000	1,000,000.00	630,000.00	529,200.00	470,800.00	
Ministry of Education Loan		2,000,000	2,000,000.00	1,260,000 00	1,058.400.00	941,600.00	
Heng Ta Trading Company Loan		400,000	325,592.00	387,600.00	325,584.00	8.00	A
Sing Hua Savings Bank & Chinese-American Bank of Com., Loan..		800,000	800,000.00	504,000.00	423,360.00	376,640.00	
Tientsin Bank of Communications Loan		300,000	300,000.00	189,000.00	170,100.00	129,900.00	C
Young Brothers Banking Corporation Loan		300,000	144,000.00	90,720.00	76,204.80	67,795.20	
Young Brothers Banking Corporation Loan		100,000	89,600.00	56,440.00	47,409.60	42,190.40	
Hua Fu Bank Loan		100,000	100,000.00	63,000.00	52,920 00	47,080.00	
Twelve Banks Group Loan		280,000	280,000.00	333,330.00	279,997.20	2.80	A
Yu Tung Native Bank Loan		300,000	161,000.00	101,430.00	85,201.20	75,798.80	
Bank of China & Bank of Communications Loan		230,000	230,000.00	144,900.00	130,410.00	99,590.00	C
National Industrial Bank of China Loan		180,000	180,000.00	113,400.00	95,256.00	84,744.00	
National Industrial Bank of China Loan		120,000	120,000.00	75,600.00	63,504.00	56,496.00	
National Industrial Bank of China, Tientsin Loan		150,000	150,000.00	94,500.00	79,380.00	70,620.00	
Ta Yeh Bank Loan		110,000	103,400.00	65,140.00	54,717.60	48,682.40	
Ta Cheng Bank Loan		50,000	50,000.00	31,500.00	26,460.00	23,540.00	
He Chi Loan		436,410	436,410.00	274,930.00	230,941.20	205,468.80	
I Chi Loan		175,360	175,360.00	110,470.09	92,794.80	82,565.20	
Industrial Development Bank Loan		200,000	200,000.00	126,000.00	105,840.00	94,160.00	
Hankow He Chi Loan		500,000	255,810.00	161,160.00	135,374.40	120,435.60	
Lung Chi Co Loan	Fr.	650,000	84,164.79	53,020.00	44,536.80	39,627.99	
Sing Hung Commercial Bank Loan	$	1,329,600	1,329,600.00	837,640.00	703,617.60	625,982.40	
Ta Teh Tung Native Bank Loan		200,000	177,200.00	111,630.00	93,769.20	83,430.80	
Tientsin Six Banks Group Loan		4,100,000	2,248,248.12	1,416,390.00	1,189,767.60	1,058,470.52	

Name of Loans	Original Am't of the Loan	Outstanding Am't in cash	10th Year Bonds Face Value	Reduced to Cash (@$0.84)	Balance to be redempted	Remarks
Bank of Communications Loan	1,800,000	1,800,000.00	1,134,000.00	1,020,600.00	779,400.00	C
Bank of China Loan	1,962,000	1,962,000.00	1,236,060.00	1,112,454 00	849,546.00	C
Continental Bank Loan	140,000	135,800.00	85,550.00	71,862.00	63,938.00	
National Industrial Bank of China, Tientsin, Loan	140,000	140,000.00	88,200.00	74,088.00	65,912.00	
National Industrial Bank of China, Tientsin, Loan	100,000	100,000 00	63,009.00	52,920.00	47,080.00	
Kincheng Banking Corporation Loan	640,000	640,000.00	245,700.00	206,388.00	183,612.00	D
Bank of China Loan	1,000,000	1,000,000 00	630,000.00	567 000.00	433,000.00	C
Ta Tung Native Bank Loan	400,000	400,000.00	262,000.00	211,680.00	188,320.00	
Chen Shang Bank Loan	170,000	170,000.00	107,100.00	89,964.00	80,036.00	
Bank of Communications Loan	630,000	630,600.00	396,900.00	357,210.00	272,790.00	C
Shen Chi Loan	450,000	180,000.00	113,400.00	95,256.00	84,744.00	
Sze He Co. Loan	1,300,000	790,100.00	497,760.00	418,118.40	371,981.60	
Treasury Notes to Bank of China for advance to Sinkiang Military Subsidiary Fund	279,900	279,900.00	176,330.00	158,697.00	121,203.00	C
Bank of China Loan	165,000	165,000.00	103,950.00	93,555.00	71,445.00	C
Bank of Communications Loan	50,000	50,000.00	31,500.00	28,350.00	21,650.00	C
Bank of Communications advance to the Commerical Bank of North China	300,000	300,000.00	189,000.00	170,100.00	129,900.00	C
Shun Chi Co. Loan	100,000	100,000.00	63,000.00	52,920.00	47,080.00	

General Remarks

All the above loans were brought before the Commission for the Redemption of the Domestic and Foreign Short Term Debts. The Commission, after careful examination and study, fixed their outstanding amount at $58,607,669.27. Of this amount $35,103,724.20 were repaid in the 10th Year 8% Bonds—generally known as the Ninety-Six Million Bonds—at discount, thus leaving $23,503,945.07 as the latest outstanding amount to be further redeemed.

Specific Remarks

(A) This loan was fully paid off with the 10th 8% Bonds at the exchange rate of 84.

(B) It was authorized to pay off a portion of this loan by converting the Bank of China shares of $300,000 face value which had been held by the creditor as security of the loan, into $240,000 cash, and to redeem the remaining portion by other means to be devised later. As to the 10th Year Bonds assigned to the repayment of this loan, they should be withheld and employed as security for other loans.

(C) These bonds in this case were exchanged for cash at the rate of 90.

(D) It has been authorized to redeem the remaining portion of the loan by converting the Bank of China shares which had been held by the creditor as security of the loan.

Treasury Notes issued to different organizations in lieu of payments of their expenditure

Designations	Original Amount	Outstanding Amount	Rate of Interest	Date Issued	Remarks
Kailan Mining Administration for coal supplied	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	6% per annum	September 1917	(1)
Kailan Mining Administration for coal supplied	100,000	50,000	6% per annum	January 1918	(2)
Kailan Mining Administration for coal supplied	143,228.91	143,228.91	6% per annum	September 1918	(3)
Taku Dockyard for building gun-boats	700,291.20	580,291.20	6% per annum	March 1918	(4)
Foochow Dockyard for building gun-boats	522,480	522,480	6% per annum	March 1918	(5)
Kiangnan Dockyard for building gun-boats	413,280	343,280	6% per annum	March 1918	(6)
Jehol Military Expenses	300,000	300,000	none	February 1910	(7)
Heilungkiang National Defence funds	200,000	150,000	none	January 1910	(8)
Hunan Military Expenses	400,000	400,000	6% per annum	February 1910	(9)
Teh Chow Arsenal Expenses	200,000	150,000	none	July 1919	(10)
High Military Commissioner of the Four Provinces, Yamen Expenses	2,290,000	1,410,000	none	Aug. & Nov. 1919	(11)
Cost of uniforms and other supplies for the Fengtien Troop	1,090,361.23	500,000	6% per annum	November 1918	(12)
Fengtien Troops Expenses deferred	2,671,627.89	571,627.89	6% per annum	November 1918	(13)
Former Hankow Military Transportation Office Expenses	120,000	59,000	none	Feb. 1917; Aug. 1918; October 1919	(14)
Former 9th Division of the 1st Army, Expenses	226,000	10,000	6% per annum	June 1918; Jan. 1920	(15)
I Chun Troops, stationed at Jehol	70,000	70,000	none	February 1921	(16)
Kuangsi Province	5,000,000	920,000	6% per annum	March 1921	(17)
The 8th Division Expenses	80,000	80,000	none	March 1921	(18)
Hanyang Arsenal	100,000	100,000	none	March 1921	(19)
Hupei Military Expenses	500,000	500,000	6% per annum	April 1921	(20)
The 8th Mixed Brigade Expenses	200,000	200,000	none	May 1921	(21)
The 5th Mixed Brigade Expenses	100,000	10,000	none	May 1921	(22)
Hanyang Arsenal	200,000	200,000	none	May 1921	(23)
Kiangsi Military Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000	6% per annum	June 1921	(24)
Fukien Military Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000	6% per annum	June 1921	(25)
Shanghai Arsenal	40,000	40,000	6% per annum	February 1920	(26)
Advance made by Shensi Province to Szechuan Troops	250,000	20,000	none	June 1920	(27)
Extraordinary Military Expenses for Fukien	60,000	60,000	none	April 1920	(28)
Expenses for National Defence & Suppression of Bandits in Kansu Province	200,000	200,000	none	June 1920	(29)
Cost of uniforms for the troops of the High Military Commission of the Four Provinces	30,000	20,000	none	June 1920	(30)
Naval Expenses	200,000	200,000	6% per annum	June 1920	(31)
Expenses for the 14th Mixed Brigade of Fukien Province	150.000	150,000	none	September 1920	(32)
Cost of Motor Cars used in the Urga Expedition Force	68,000	68,000	none	December 1920	(33)
Expenses for the 11th Division	50,000	50,000	6% per annum	January 1921	(34)
Hupei Military Expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	6% per annum	January 1921	(35)
Hanyang Arsenal	500,000	500,000	6% per annum	January 1921	(36)
Kiangsi Military Expenses	200,000	200,000	6% per annum	January & Feb. 1921	(37)
The 20th Division	10,000	10,000	none	February 1921	(38)
Former Resident General at Altai	379,740	294,370	none	May 1916	(39)
Unpaid portion of the cost of repairing the President's Office	71,827.15	5,000	6% per annum	November 1916	(40)
Payment of Army at Taerhpahetai (?)	384,677.43	171,677.43	6% per annum	January 1917	(41)
Government Printing Bureau for cost of works done	50,298.31	50,298.31	none	July 1919	(42)
Expenses for repairing the River Dykes in Hupei	100,000	100,000	none	December 1919	(43)
German Hospital in Shanghai	200,000	200,000	none	January 1920	(44)
Pension for late Ching Family	7,968,870	5,398,870	none	June 1920	(45)
Expenses incurred in the recovery of a portion of Hupei from Southern Forces	1,000,000	1,000,000	none	June 1921	(46)
Expenses for repairing the Yellow River Dykes in Shantung	200,000	200,000	5% per annum	September 1920	(47)
Government Shares in the Bank of Agriculture & Commerce	200,000	200,000	6% per annum	August 1921	(48)

(Continued from page 92.)

Designations	Original Amount	Outstanding Amount	Rate of Interest	Date Issued	Remarks
Government Printing Bureau for cost of work done	127,000	127,000	5% per annum	September 1920	(49)
Nanking Mint	300,000	300,000	none	January 1921	(50)
Expenses incurred in effecting Unification	2,000,000	2,000,000	6% per annum	April & June 1921	(51)
Subsidy to the Central Hospital	600,000	600,000	6% per annum	August 1921	(52)
Peitaho Kung I Hui	122,400	122,400	6% per annum	September 1921	(53)
To Feng Shih-yu for advance of expense of the former Merit Investigation Bureau	8,086.94	8,086.94	none	November 1916	(54)
Allowance for Mongol Princes	186,736	186,736	6% per annum	December 1920	(55)
Official salaries deducted for relief	380,858	340,868	none	October Dec. 1920	(56)
Official salaries	2,133,278	2,133,278	none	January 1920	(57)
Payment of Troops	7,517,835	6,011,089	6% per annum	September 1919	(58)
Payment of Szechuan Troops P'k	500,000	500,000	none	August 1919	(59)
Ordinary & Special Expenses for Navy	1,000,000	1,000,000	6% per annum	July 1922	(60)
Total Outstanding Amount		$33,767,581.68			

Remarks.

(1) It was originally arranged to redeem the notes in two instalments, namely, $90,000 in May and another $90,000 in November 1918, but the arrangement has not yet been carried out.

(2) According to the original arrangement, $50,000 was to be paid in December 1918 and another $50,000 in March 1919. Only $50 000 was paid in February 1919, and the government has not been able to pay off the balance.

(3) The treasury notes were due for redemption in September 1919, but they have not yet been redeemed.

(4) According to the original arrangement, they were to be redeemed by six instalments of $120.000 each, namely, March and September 1921, March and September 1922, and March 1923, and of $100,291.20 in September 1923. The amount paid was $120,000 and the balance due is $580,291.20.

(5) According to the original arrangement, $80,000 is to be paid each time, namely, March and September 1921, and March 1922, and $122,480 is to be paid in September 1923. No payment has been made.

(6) According to the original arrangement, $70,000 is to be paid each time, namely, March and September 1921, March and September 1922, and March 1923, and $23,280, is to be paid in September 1923.

(7) These notes were due for redemption in February 1921. No means for their repayment have been devised.

(8) The repayment was originally arranged to be $50,000 each in March and May, and $100,000 in July 1920. Only $50,000 was paid in February 1921, and no means for their repayment have been devised.

(9) The redemption of the notes was due in August 1920. No payment has been made.

(10) According to the original arrangement, $100,000 each was to be paid in January and April 1920. In November 1920, $50,000 was paid. No proceeds are available for the repayment of the balance.

(11) The repayment was originally arranged to be $500,000 each in January and April 1920, and $1,290,000 in July 1920. Some payments have been made, and no fund is available to pay off the balance.

(12) The redemption of the notes was due in May 1920. Altogether $590,361.23 have been paid, and no fund is available to pay off the balance.

(13) The redemption of the notes was due in April 1920. Altogether $2,100.000 have been paid, and no fund can be found to pay off the balance.

(14) The repayment was originally arranged to be $10,000 each month from September to December 1918, $30,000 in January 1919, and $10,000 each month from September 1919 to January 1920. Altogether $61,000 have been paid, and no fund can be fund to pay off the balance.

(15) The repayment was originally arranged to be $10,000 each month from July 1918 to April 1919, $126,000 in January 1921. The amount paid was $216,000 and no fund could be found to pay off the balance.

(16) The repayment was due in January 1922.

(17) The repayment was due in January 1922. The notes redeemed amounted to $4,080,000, and there is a balance of $920,000.

(18) The repayment was due in March 1922.

(19) The repayment was due in March 1922.

(20) The repayment was due in December 1921.

(21) The repayment was due in March 1922.

(22) The repayment was due in April 1922.

(23) The repayment was due in April 1922.

(24) The repayment was due in June 1922.

(25) The repayment was due in June 1922.

(26) The repayment was due in February 1921, and no fund could be found meet it.

(27) The repayment was originally arranged to be $100,000 in December 1920, and $150,000 in June 1921. The amount paid was $230,000. There is no fund to pay off the balance.

(28) The repayment was due in April 1921, and there is no fund to meet the obligation.

(29) The repayment was due in May 1922.

(30) The repayment was due in December 1920. In May 1921 $10,000 was paid, and there is no fund available to pay off the balance.

(31) The repayment was due in June 1921, and there is no fund available for it.

(32) The repayment was due in January 1921, and there is no fund available for it.

(33) The repayment was due in June 1921, and no fund available for it.

(34) The repayment was due in May 1921, and no fund available for it.

(35) The repayment was due in June 1921.

(36) The repayment was due in June 1921, and no fund available for it.

(37) The repayment was due in June 1921, and no fund available for it.

(38) The repayment was due in March 1921, and no fund available for it.

(39) The repayment was originally arranged to be made between May 1917 and May 1924, and the amount paid was $85,370.

(40) The repayment was due in November 1918. The amount paid was $66,827.15. No fund is available for the payment of the balance.

(41) The repayment was originally arranged to be $150,000 in December 1917, $120,000 in December 1918, $114,677.43 in December 1919. The amount paid was $213,000, and no fund is available for the payment of the balance.

(42) The repayment was to be completed by July 1920, and the postponement of it has been arranged.

(43) The repayment was due in December 1921.

(44) The repayment was due in July 1920, and no fund is available for it.

(45) The repayment was originally arranged to be made between September 1920 and July 1921. A portion of the notes was transferred to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with the permission of the Ministry of Finance, and the arrangement for its repayment was to be separately made. In addition the Ministry has paid some money under this item, and the sum in the table is now outstanding.

(46) The repayment was due in June 1922.

(47) The repayment was originally arranged to be due in September 1921, and no fund is available for it.

(48) The repayment was due in January 1921. These notes have been assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to pay off the amount due to it by the Ministry of Finance.

(49) The repayment was due in September 1921, and the postponement of it has been arranged.

(50) The repayment was due in January 1922.

(51) The repayment was arranged to be $1,000,000 each in April and June 1922.

(52) The repayment was arranged to be $120,000 each year between December 1931 and December 1935.

(53) The repayment was to be $24,480 each month between January 1932 and January 1936.

(54) The repayment was originally arranged to be completed by November 1918. If has been overdue for three years and six months. No fund is available for its repayment.

(55) The repayment was to be completed by June 1921. It has been overdue for eleven months, and no fund is available for it.

(56) The repayment was due in November and December 1921. The amount paid was $40,000, and the balance is $340,868.

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(57) These notes were issued by instalments from January 1920 for a period of one year. When each instalment was due for repayment, an arrangement was made for its postponement.

(58) Beginning from September 1919, these notes were gradually issued. The amount redeemed was $1,506,000, and the balance due has not been paid after repeated postponement of its payment.

(59) The repayment was due on August 30th 1920. No fund is available for it.

(60) The term of the notes was two years, and they were to be redeemed in June 1924.

The Yangtse River Commission

BY YANG PAO LING, C. E. *

THE Yangtse River, with a length of over 3,000 miles and a drainage area of approximately 800,000 square miles, is the most valuable asset possessed by the Chinese people. As the Yellow River is sometimes called "China's Sorrow"; so the Yangtse may be fittingly called "China's Happiness." From time immemorial, the Yangtse has been bestowing blessings upon the Chinese by irrigating their fields, carrying their vessels from one place to another, and providing their tables with delicious fish and crabs, thus making the territory through which it flows the most flourishing country in Eastern Asia. Here is an example of Nature's ingenuity which is impossible for engineers and scientists to duplicate. The mighty river, which carries an average of no less than 1,000,000 cubic feet of water a second, can easily bring disaster through fluctuation in its discharge, but Nature has provided the river with enormous lakes to take care of the changes in the different seasons. This remarkable influence of the Tung Ting Hu, the Ching Chao Hu, the Po Yang Hu, etc., in their ability to absorb flood flow and yield this excess water gradually after the flood season, is a property of the Yangtse which is not to be found in another river of equal magnitude. For thousands of years, this big river served the inhabitants in a most obliging and useful way and there was hardly any mention in history of the complaints for its services. The fact that there was no government institution for the conservancy of the Yangtse, such as we find on the Yellow River, the Yung Ting Ho, the Grand Canal, and the like, shows that there had been no call for such an establishment.

But things have changed. Through utter neglect by the authorities and people, the safety valves provided by Nature have been gradually reduced in their usefulness, until now they are quite inadequate for storage purposes. We have heard constant cases of inundations along the Yangtse during recent years, particularly in the Hunan and Hupei districts, which cause damages to the extent of millions of dollars. In the Kingchow district alone, more than a million dollars is spent every year for dyke-construction and dyke-repairs. And then with the introduction of steam navigation with the ever increasing draught for steamers, our foreign friends have told us that the government should conserve the Yangtse in order to keep up with modern commercial requirements. Besides, at certain places, where the river has failed to behave in accordance with local desires, the interested parties have agitated and complained, as if the process of eroding on one bank and building up on another were caused by the Chinese government and therefore it has to be responsible for the consequence.

Thus, you see, the establishment of an organization of some kind to look after the Yangtse was called for by many interests, each having an iron of itself in the fire. The government received all kinds of petitions, recommendations, and memoranda, urging the formation of a special board for the purpose of flood prevention, land reclamation, aiding navigation and shore protection and even for the development of water power. The Peking authorities, however, assumed a very passive attitude and, with the exception of few instances where very aggressive measures were taken by interested parties, no definite steps were taken by the government.

The Yangtse River Commission, or properly called "Commission for the Discussion of the Improvement for the Yangtse Waterway," was organized during the early part of this year and the first meeting of the Commission was held on February 10, 1922. Here again, our foreign friends played a

* This article was delivered in the form of an address before the annual convention of the Chinese-American Engineering Association in Peking on November 1, 1922.

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very important part, as is the case of most of the new movements in this country, both good and bad.. I will tell you the story in a very brief way.

On November 7, 1919, the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce held at Shanghai passed the following resolution:—

"That in view of the importance to China of the Yangtse River as its main inland artery of trade, and the little actual knowledge of its channels, this Conference is of the opinion that the time has come when an accurate survey should be made of the entire river and all main waterways which feed or drain the system. It is further suggested that the Chinese government be petitioned to appoint at the earliest time a Conservancy Board to deal with the question, but that strong pressure be brought to bear on the government at once to undertake adequate measures for the aid of navigation on the Yangtse and its main tributary waterways."

And in the following November that august body passed another resolution which reads:-

"That as a preliminary to the appointment by the Chinese government of a Conservancy Board to improve the navigation of the Yangtse, as recommended in the Resolution passed at last year's Conference, this Conference would strongly urge the nomination of a technical commission to make preliminary study of the whole question with a view to formulating general proposals as to the lines on which this work should be taken in hand."

As a result of, and in connection with, these two resolutions a certain amount of propaganda was conducted and pressure was brought to bear on the government, but there was no definite response. It was not until the spring of 1920, that this matter was brought to the attention of the government and the writer was appointed on April 10 by the National Conservancy Board to proceed to Shanghai to make the necessary investigations and submit my views. I consulted Sir Francis A. Aglen, the Inspector General of Customs, before I left Peking, and through his co-operation, was given access to the files of the Marine Department of the Customs and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. I spent about two weeks in Shanghai, discussing the matter with the Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the Coast Inspector of the Customs, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chang Chien, the industrial leader at Nantungchow, and came to the conclusion that it was most desirable for the Chinese government to organize a Commission on her own initiative. I submitted a rather lengthy report upon my return to Peking, in which I urged very strongly that the government should at once organize a commission to make a study of the Yangtse and to look after the various interests connected therewith. You will find the condensed text of that report in the *Government Gazette.*

This report on the Yangtse was well received, and the president referred it to the Cabinet for action. The Cabinet Ministers had many discussions and they considered the matter so important that they referred it to the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, for joint action. As the saying goes, "Every body's business is no body's business," so the document was pigeon-holed and for some time nothing was heard of it.

It was not until December, on the occasion of the presence in China of Mr. F. Palmer, a British engineer of repute, that the matter was again brought to a head. Through the influence and efforts of Sir Francis A. Aglen, Mr. Palmer was asked by the Chinese government to make an inspection of the river from Hankow to Shanghai. I was asked to accompany him together with Mr. H. von Heidenstam, and we left Hankow on December 12 and reached Shanghai on December 17.

The trip was taken in the Customs' revenue cruisers and the River Inspectors of the Customs accompanied us as our guides. In this connection, I must mention the excellent work done by the Marine Department, without which, the trade on the Yangtse could never have been developed to the present stage. The department has made careful surveys of the various reaches which govern the draught of steamers and has provided various facilities to aid navigation. The Marine Department of the Customs and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board are the two institutions which have made the most exhaustive studies of the Yangtse and they are in possession of the most valuable data on the subject.

The arrangement made between the Chinese government and Mr. Palmer was that he was to make a trip on the Yangtse, in December 1921, to gain some idea of the river and to suggest what further information and data will be needed before he makes another more detailed investigation

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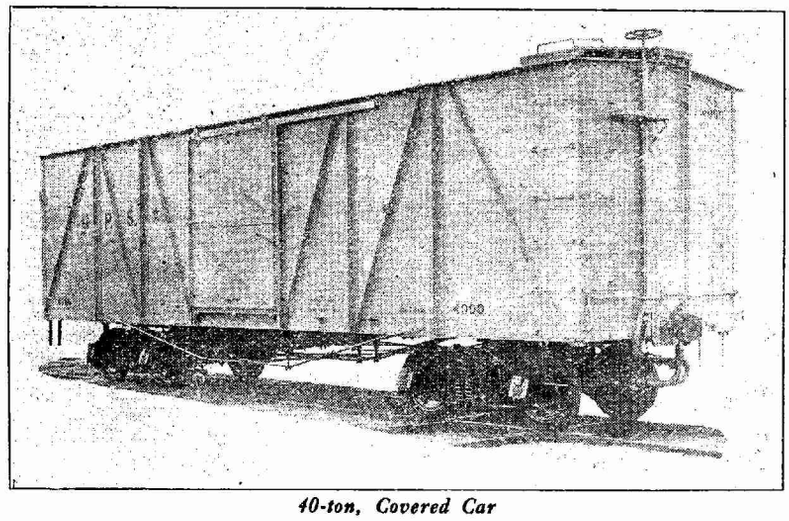

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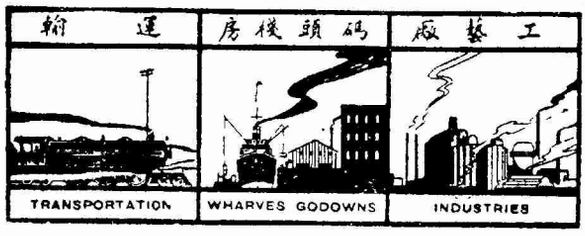

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in the fall of 1922. When we reached Shanghai we set to work and made the following general recommendations:—

(1) The connection of levels throughout the navigable portions of the River.
(2) Triangulated survey of the whole River, and primarily:
   a. The triangulated surveys, referred to above, of those reaches and crossings which restrict the draft of steamers below Hankow.
   b. Triangulated survey of the lower River, say from Nanking downwards.
(3) The continuous gauging of the River discharge at a few important points:
   a. Immediately above tidal influence, say at Tatung.
   b. Below the entrance from Poyang Lake.
   c. At Kiukiang.
   d. At Hankow.
   e. The Han River just above its junction with the Yangtse.
   f. Below and above the eastern entrance from Lake Tungting.
   g. Below and above the western entrance to Lake Tungting.
   h. At Ichang.
   i. At Chungking, below and above the junction with the Kia Ling Ho.
(4) Such data as can be collected from the official records at important cities along its course in regard to the course and levels of the River, such as:
   Tatung, Anking, Kiukiang, Wuchow, Yochow Ichang, and Chungking.
(5) Information and statistics of rainfall in the catchment area.
(6) Copies of all general topographical and navigational maps of such portions of the River as may be available, for instances, British Admiralty Charts, Chinese Customs Charts, the Chinese military surveys, etc., etc.,

We were very fortunate to have at that time as the Minister of Interior, Mr. Kao Ling Wei, a man of fair mind and good judgement. He had a very thorough discussion with me, upon my return from Shanghai, of the condition and circumstances bearing upon the question of the formation of a Yangtse river commission and he at once decided to have the commission organized. The president was interviewed and the matter was quickly settled at a subsequent Cabinet meeting. In order to secure the fullest co-operation, the Director of the Customs Administration, the Director of the National Conservancy Board and Mr. Chang Chien were appointed vice-presidents on the Yangtse River Commission to assist Mr. Kao Ling Wei, the President. The Commission was to have charge of all matters relating to the conservancy of the Yangtse. We have as members on the Commission representatives of the different Ministries and delegates from the various provinces bordering on the river. With such a representation, you would naturally think that the Commission could proceed to function without any difficulty; but it was far from it. No sooner had the Commission been formally organized than telegrams of complaint and articles of attack appeared in the newspapers, condemning the whole movement as disgraceful and unpatriotic. We had to spend much time and effort in trying to remove these oppositions.

The first thing the Commission did was the appointment of a Technical Committee to take charge of the technical investigations and researches. A committee of seven was appointed by the president, consisting of three foreign experts and four Chinese engineers. The Committee met in Shanghai and after a careful study of conditions, recommended a program of work to the president under the date of March 4, 1922. The program was submitted to the Commission and was approved.

The Committee got busy and they secured as the Chief Survey Engineer the services of Mr. G. G. Stroebe, an American engineer of high standing with the Philippine government, who had served as an engineer in the Public Works Department for over ten years. Mr. Stroebe arrived in China in the first part of July and we at once started the organization of the Survey Department. The river was high and the Committee was anxious to gauge the river at its highest flood.

It was not an easy task to effect the organization of such a department in a short time. Besides the getting of proper personnel for the different duties and the securing of various kinds of instruments, the gauging of a river like the Yangtse flowing with a velocity of more than two meters per second, needed special consideration and training. It was through the friendly cooperation of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board that the surveyors of the Committee received the required training before they were sent into the field.

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about their self-driven autos, and guns and some other things, among which you can include razors. Charlie didn't take care of my GEM the way he does his own now. And then, when I'd only used a blade 10 or a dozen times and it began to go dull, it used to make me sore to think the GEM people weren't makin' blades like they used to. Of course they are, but I didn't know for a while that Charlie was doubling my score on every blade. Well, anyway, if there's any father, or mother, or sister, —or sweetheart—that wants to make a budding man, or any other man, happy this Xmas, I'll guarantee the GEM (only $2.50 Mex.) will do the trick. Merry Christmas.

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The work undertaken by the Committee at present consists of running a line of accurate levels from Hankow to Kiangyin and the guaging of the river at certain controlling points near Hankow and Kiukiang. The line of levels will be extended up river later on and the hydrological work will be much expanded as the surveyors get more experience in their line of work. A topographic party is already being organized to make a survey of the important features which will be required in making plans in the future. The whole work is progressing in a satisfactory way and it is sincerely hoped that this useful work of the Yangtse River Commission, which was started with much difficulty, will be allowed to continue, and that the public will do whatever it can to help overcome the obstacles which will naturally arise out of prejudice and jealousy.

Tientsin, China, November 1, 1922.

Men and Events

A son was born to Captain and Mrs. G. W. Crum, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, Thursday, December 7. Captain and Mrs. Crum are stationed in Chungking, Szechwen.

J. C. Ryan, general sales manager for the Department of the Far East of the International General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., is in Shanghai on a general business trip through the Orient.

The book review on *An Indiscreet Chronicle From the Pacific*, by Putnam Weale, appearing in last week's issue of the *Review* December 9, page 78, was written by George W. Missimer, editor of the *China Observer*, Shanghai.

More than $120,000 has been subscribed for the Chekiang Flood Relief during the first week of the campaign, in Shanghai according to an announcment made by the various teams aiding in the campaign at a meeting held at the Ningpo Association.

October exports to China amounted to G. $7,600,000, according to a cablegram received at the office of the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai this week. The figures covering imports into the United States from China are delayed on account of the new American tariff.

The stockholders of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company have called a meeting to take place early in January for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company from G. $55,000,000 to G. $100,000,000, according to a cablegram received in Shanghai this week. The total assets of the company will approximate G. $200,000,000.

The Moral Welfare League held its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, December 14 in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai. Business for the year and election of officers took place and among other things the following matters were discussed:—1. Five-year closure program; 2. Traffic in women and children; 3. Travellers' aid; 4. Mixed Court home; 5. Program and budget.

Junius Wood, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* and one of the best known writers on the Far East was in Shanghai last week on his way to Tokyo where he will be stationed for the present. Mr. Wood was formerly in the Far East but returned to America for the Washington Conference. At the close of the Conference he was sent to Ireland by his paper and then returned to the Far East by way of the Mediterranean and India.

Herbert H. Gowen, D. D., F.R.G.S., professor of oriental history at the University of Washington at Seattle, expects to depart about the middle of the present month for a general tour of China and Japan. Prof. Gowen is the author of "An Outline History of China," which has been widely used as a text book in colleges and universities in the United States. Dr. Gowen's son, Vincent H. Gowen, is connected with the St. Paul High School at Anking.

Charles B. Warren, American Ambassador to Japan, who is now visiting in Peking expects to visit Shanghai on his return trip to Tokyo. Mr. Warren is accompanied by Mrs. Warren and their two sons. It has been rumored that Ambassador Warren expects to announce his retirement from the Tokyo post upon his return to Japan, the rumor being to the effect that he will be a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship from Michigan upon his return to his home in Detroit.

The Cotton Mill Owners' Association held a meeting on Tuesday, December 12, when a resolution was passed to cut the production of cotton yarn by twenty-five percent. The local Chinese mills unanimously passed the resolution, in view of the low demand of the product. The mills from now on close down a quarter of their spindles as a result of the decision, according to the report. This decision will cause practically 10,000 mill hands to be thrown out of work.

Charles Coltman, an American, of L. S. Wooden and Company of Kalgan while passing through the gate at Kalgan enroute to Urga was fired upon by a Chinese sentry, the

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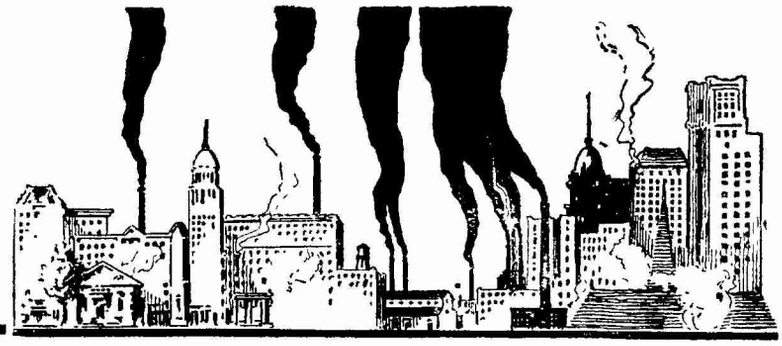

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M28

bullet passing through his shoulder and lodging in his spine, according to word received from Peking. Mr. Coltman refused to allow his car to be searched by an officer. Samuel Sokobin, American Consul at Kalgan, was in the car with Mr. Coltman when the firing took place. Mr. Coltman was removed to Peking by special train to the Peking Union Medical College and hopes for his recovery are small.

A book on the Philippine Commercial and Industrial Fair, trade promotion and Manila Carnival, which takes place during February, from the 3-11 has been issued containing full information relative to the fair, held every year in conjunction with the carnival. The book contains some forty-eight pages data on the principal exports and imports, with lists of exporters, importers and trade organizations and agencies of the Philippines. It is prepared and compiled by the Philippine Carnival Association.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., held its annual meeting of stockholders in London, on Monday, December 11, when a statement of accounts and director's report for the year was read. The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £58,130, which included the following: Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's profits, plus China interest, £352,295; interest in Europe, £25,735; profit on sales of government stock, £10,805, and other items. The directors' recommendation was that the final dividend of 3½ percent (free of income tax) be declared.

Fourteen ships of Russian refugees landed at Woosung this week, and are anchored there pending information as to where to proceed. According to some of the commanding officers, there will be food enough to last until the first of the year, the food having been collected as the refugees fled from Vladivostok in desperation lest they be summarily shot by the Reds upon their occupation of the Siberian Capital. A real problem is facing Shanghai as to whether or not the men and women should be allowed to land or proceed to another port. The men on board could secure jobs as they have all worked at one or more trades, but rather than land here without an opportunity to work out their own salvation it is stated they would prefer remaining aboard and proceeding to another port. At a meeting of Chinese authorities in Shanghai this week was voted to donate $20,000 toward their support with no privilege to land.

News from Central China

Ned Widler of Ichang was charged with an attempt to bribe a Customs official, and after a trial in the British Consular Provincial Court especially held in Ichang, was sentenced to two months imprisonment. The prisoner was later sent to Hankow, and he will serve the term of imprisonment either in Hankow or Shanghai.

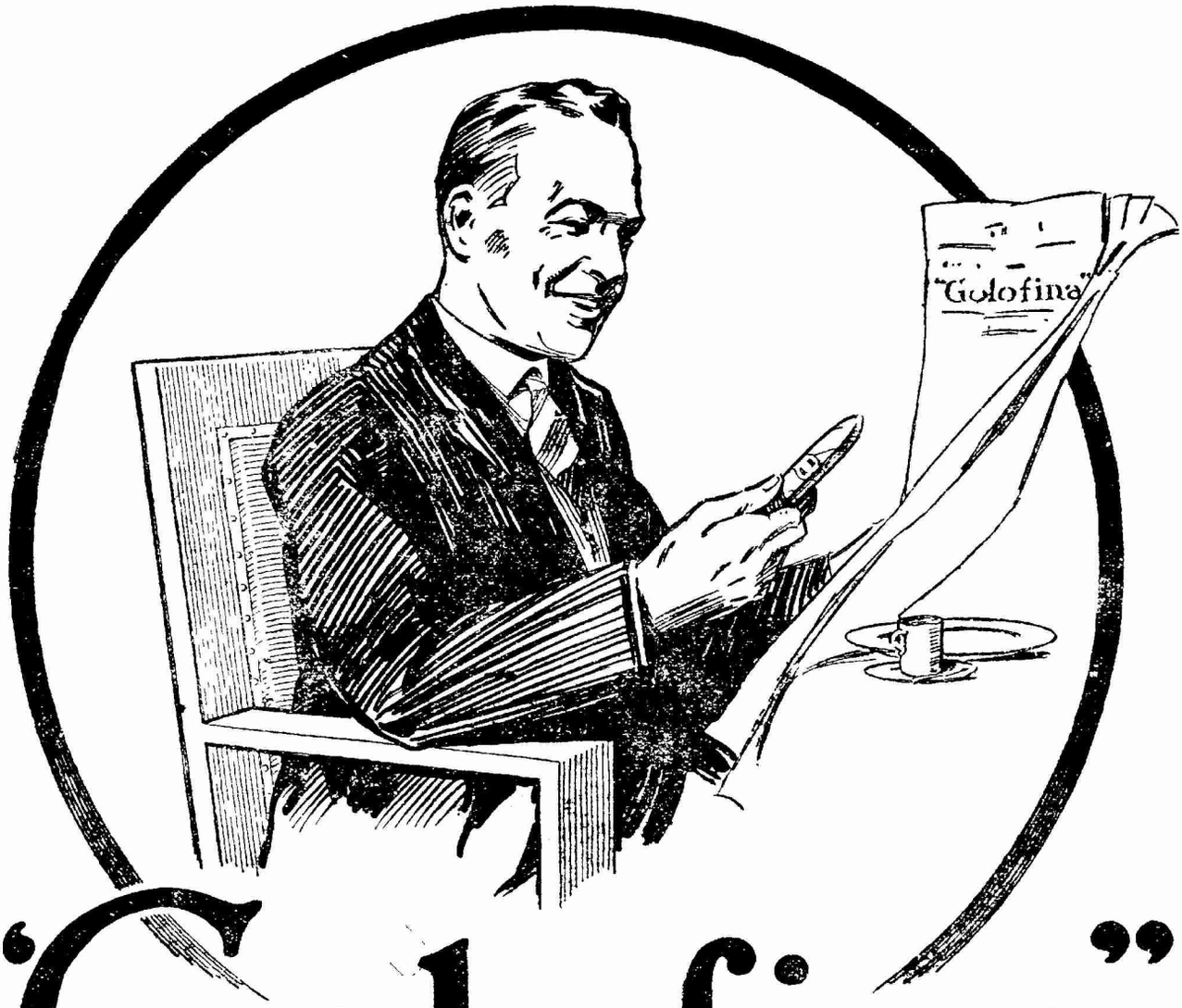
Owing to the fact that the present state of water necessitates additional literage service to points below Hankow, it is announced that freight rates on all cargoes will be increased immediately. This applies to steamers of the China Navigation Co. Ltd, Jardine Matheson Co. . Ltd, and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang left Hankow for Paotingfu last Thursday to offer his congratulations to Marshal Tsao Kun on the occasion of the latter's birthday anniversary, December 9. He was accompanied to Paotingfu by many officials in this center who also went there personally to offer their congratulations. In Wuchang celebration of the anniversary was held by all high officials on December 9.

A plan to tax Szechuenese salt merchants to raise money for the organization of a new Szechuen Army by General Yang Seng, a favorite of General Wu Pei-fu, has just been endorsed by the latter. An additional tax of $1.50 will be imposed on every bale of salt exported from Szechuen. Salt merchants in Szechuen have raised strong opposition and protest against excessive taxation for military purposes.

Postmasters and postal agents of Japanese post offices in the interior of China will shortly hold a special meeting in Hankow to discuss the question of closing up Japanese post offices in various parts of China. The general secretary of the Japanese Postal Service in China has already arrived from Peking to participate in the discussions. Among others who have arrived are postmasters from Changsha and Shasi.

The Swedish University for Central China is being erected at Taohwalun, Hunan, where two houses have already been completed and are occupied by three or four families. The College buildings are in the course of construction. The Norwegian Mission has also large



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23-111

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, December 10, is as follows:

Leaders this week		
1	Sun Yat Sen	(孫中山) 910
2	Feng Yu Hsiang	(馮玉祥) 848
3	V. K. Wellington Koo	(顧維鈞) 819
4	Wang Chun Hui	(王寵惠) 799
5	Wu Pei Fu	(吳佩孚) 733
6	Tsai Yuan Pei	(蔡元培) 676
7	Chang Chien	(張謇) 627
8	C. T. Wang	(王正廷) 599
9	Yen Hsi Shan	(閻錫山) 539
10	Li Yuan Hung	(黎元洪) 477
11	David Z. T. Yui	(余日章) 435
12	Hu Suh	(胡適) 389

CHI SHIH YUAN (齊燮元) 4
CHENG CHING-YI (誠靜怡) 37
CHANG CHIEN (張謇) 627
CHEN CHIUNG MING (陳炯明) 273
CHEN, K. P. (陳光甫) 28
CHIANG MON LING (蔣夢麟) 42
CHIN YUN PENG (靳雲鵬) 13
CHOW TSU CHI (周自齊) 9
CHANG PO LING (張伯苓) 105
CHANG TSO LING (張作霖) 90
CHEN TU HSIU (陳獨秀) 103
CHANG FU LAI (張福來) 8
CHANG CHI (張繼) 23
CHAO HENG-TI (趙恒惕) 9
CHANG TAI YEN (章太炎) 191
CHANG SIH CHAO (章士釗) 26
CHOW PING HUNG (周秉彝) 8
CHIANG KAN FU (江貢甫) 33
CHEN KIA KENG (陳嘉庚) 35
CHU CHIN LAN (朱慶瀾) 12
CHEN, S. P. (陳紹邦) 13
CHANG ZUNG I (張純一) 8
CHIEN, Y. M. (錢新之) 8
CHANG MAO CHUN (張默君女士) 12
CHANG YI LING (張一麟) 10
CHANG CHUN LI (張君勱) 7
CHIANG VE CHIAO (蔣維喬) 3
CHANG TAN FU (張丹斧) 5
CHU PAO SAN (朱葆三) 5
CHEN CHIN TAO (陳錦濤) 8
CHU CHANG (居正) 4
CHIN QUAN (殷覲) 4
CHAO, T. C. (　　) 3
CHU YUN KEE (　　) 5
CHOW KE MEI (周寄梅) 1
CHEN, C. F. (陳謙夫) 1
CHENG KIN I (鄭欽一) 1
CHANG HWEI TSE (張惠芝) 3
CHUI CHONG FUN (崔誦芬) 7
CHANG YU KUN (張玉崑) 5
CHANG CHING (張謙) 1
CHEN TSE CHIN (陳芝琴) 4
CHAO TIEN LING (趙天麟) 5
CHU CHIN YI (朱振儀) 1
CHANG KING WEI (張景惠) 1
CHANG HSI CHOW (張錫周) 1
CHEN HSIAO HSU (鄭孝胥) 1
CHEN CHIEN LI (陳干里) 1
CHEN SHI (陳時) 12
CHIANG CHUN CHEN (蔣中正) 3
CHAO, Y. R (趙元任) 3
CHAO CHIH SUNG (趙紫宸) 4
CHIANG TSO PIN (蔣作賓) 4
CHU YIN KUANG (屈映光) 4
CHANG MON PEH (張夢白) 5
CHANG HSUN (張勳) 4
CHU TSIN TZE (朱進之) 3
CHUAN WEN KUANG (莊蘊寬) 3
CHEN YU MAO (陳謀) 4
DAN SAM PAK (鄧三伯) 3
DOO YA CHUAN (杜亞泉) 1
DUNG KAN (董康) 83
DANG HSI OEN (鄧錫侯) 4
FENG CHI (馮琦) 2
FANG HSU TUNG (范旭東) 2
FANG YUEN LIEN (范源濂) 33
FENG YU HSIANG (馮玉祥) 848
FONG F. SEC (鄺富灼) 34
GOW EN HUNG (高恩洪) 34
GEE, LUTHER (祭恩) 3
GOW LING WEI (高凌霨) 4
HO HAI MING (何海鳴) 8
HSIUNG HSI LING (熊希齡) 72
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN (徐謙) 71
HU HAN MING (胡漢民) 43
HU LIN (胡林一) 5

HU SUH (胡適) 389
HWANG YIN PEI (黃炎培) 136
HSU SHU CHENG (徐樹錚) 85
HSU CHONG CHI (許崇智) 34
HAN KUO CHUN (韓國鈞) 9
HSUNG SHAO HAO (熊少豪) 7
HSU SHIH CHONG (徐世昌) 14
HWANG HU (黃郛) 6
HSIUNG KI WU (熊克武) 3
HSU YA LUEN (徐亞倫) 1
HSU PING YUNG (許炳冗) 1
HSU, C. F. (許靜仁) 2
HSU ZEN JEN (徐靜仁) 2
HSU, JABIN (許建屏) 1
HO FENG LIN (何豐林) 2
HSU SHIH YIN (許世英) 5
HSU KUN KUANG (許崑光) 6
HSU ERH WEI (許汝爲) 1
JEN HUNG YI (任鴻儀) 3
JAO HAN ZIAHG (饒漢祥) 4
JUE CHEO WEN (　　) 1
KAN CHU NAM (簡照南) 49
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K. (顧維鈞) 819
KUO, P. W. (郭秉文) 99
KAN YU-WEI (康有爲) 96
KU HUNG-MING (辜鴻銘) 22
KING, KUNGPEH T. (金紹城) 14
KIANG, C. C. (江長川) 4
KAHN, MISS IDA (　　) 3
KONG SIN KAN (龔心湛) 1
KUO MU JO (郭沫若) 4
KIANG CHAO TSUNG (江朝宗) 1
KONG KWANG WEN (龔廣文) 1
KOO YUAN LEE (顧元利) 1
LI SHEK CHUN (李石曾) 8
LI LIEH CHUN (李烈鈞) 173
LI YUAN HUNG (黎元洪) 477
LIANG CHI CHAO (梁啓超) 323
LU YUNG HSIANG (盧永祥) 29
LIAO CHUNG-HAI (廖仲愷) 27
LO CHING YU (羅振玉) 12
LI TENG HUI (李登輝) 21
LI, H. TROUT (李宜鳴之) 8
LI MING CHUNG (李鐘) 3
LIANG SHIH YI (梁詒) 20
LIU HUNG SANG (劉鴻生) 3
LIANG SUH MING (梁漱溟) 6
LO CHING HSIANG (陸榮祥) 8
LIN SUN (林森) 6
LO, R. Y. (羅運炎) 9
LING CHANG MING (林長民) 4
LIU CHEN HOU (劉震寰) 4
LIU SIANG (劉湘) 5
LIU WEN CHIU (劉文九) 3
LU KON WAN (呂公望) 3
LIANG TING FANG (梁鼎芬) 4
LIN, TIMOTHY (林語堂) 1
LU SHU FAN (陸樹藩) 1
LU TSE YING (盧澤英) 1
LIU TSUNG LING (劉宗嶺) 3
LI YAO TING (李耀庭) 2
LING FU (林虎) 2
LIU CHENG SU (劉徵俗) 4
LIU FENG CHANG (劉鳳章) 1
LING LIEH (林烈) 1
LI TA CHAO (李大釗) 1
LI HAN CHING (劉漢俊) 2
LU SING (魯迅) 2
LI KUN YUEN (李根源) 4
LI TING HSIN (李鼎新) 7
LU FEI KUEI (陸費逵) 3
LU YUNG-TING (陸榮廷) 3
LO WEN KAN (羅文幹) 13
LIU TING FANG (劉廷芳) 5
LIN CHIN NAN (林琴南) 7
MEI LAN FANG (梅蘭芳) 62
MOH, H. Y. (穆藕初) 85
MA CHUN WU (馬君武) 36
MA YIN CHU (馬寅初) 22
MO TSENG ZIANG (懋祥) 4
MA SOO (馬素) 5
MA HSIEN PAH (馬湘伯) 3
MEE YUAN SIN (米元章) 1
NIEH, C. C. (聶雲臺) 211
NYEU TI SUNG (鈕惕生) 3
PAN LAI TSEN (潘賚藻臣) 11
PAN CHIH WU (潘志我) 4

PAN VOON CHI (潘鳳起) 1
PAN PAO SHU (潘寶書) 1
PUN YUN YI (彭允彝) 1
PEH WEN WEI (柏文蔚) 4
SUNG HAN CHANG (宋漢章) 48
SUN HUNG YI (孫洪伊) 44
SUN YAT SEN (孫中山) 910
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE (施肇基) 176
SHEN CHU SHU (盛竹書) 4
SAH CHEN-PING (薩鎮冰) 75
SAN, M. Y. (馬玉山) 37
STONE, DR. MARY (石美玉) 16
SUN KO (孫科) 14
SAH FU MOH (薩福懋) 3
SIH TOH BI (薛篤弼) 4
SHIAO PAH YEN (蕭伯嚴) 4
SUN DAH PON (孫大烈) 3
SUN LIEH CHEN (孫烈臣) 1
SUN WU (孫武) 2
TAN YEN KAI (譚延闓) 23
TAN CHI YAO (唐繼堯) 38
TANG SHAO-YI (唐紹儀) 161
TONG, H. K. (董顯光) 31
TSAI YUAN PEI (蔡元培) 676
TUAN CHI-JUI (段祺瑞) 270
TING, V. K. (丁文江) 10
TYAU, PHILIP K. C. (刁作謙) 6
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN (岑春煊) 17
TAN ERH-HO (湯爾和) 5
TSAO KUN (曹錕) 49
TU HSI KUEI (杜錫珪) 4
TSO SHU CHEN (左樹珍) 3
TAN MA SING (但馬辛) 6
TSEU YIH ZEN (周治然) 9
TANG WEN CHI (唐文治) 13
TING LI MEI (丁立美) 5
TANG PEI TSE (唐佩澤) 3
TSO SHUN SUNG (左舜生) 1
TSUN YUN KUANG (鍾榮光) 1
TAI TIEN CHOU (戴天仇) 4
TIEN HANG (田漢) 3
TSEU, T. T. EUGENE (周由廣) 7
TSAI YUAN SEH (蔡源澤) 3
TSENG HSI (曾熙) 3
TOM GUN (譚根) 1
WAN PUH, MISS (萬璞女士) 6
WANG YUEN WU (王雲五) 6
WANG, Y. T. (王正廷) 6
WANG CHENG PING (王承斌) 12
WANG CHUN HUI (王寵惠) 799
WU, C. C. (伍朝樞) 115
WU LIEN TEH (伍連德) 48
GEN. WU PEI FU (吳佩孚) 733
WANG, C. T. (王廷正) 599
WU YU JEN (吳有任) 18
WANG CHING WEI (汪精衛) 153
WANG DAH SHIH (汪大燮) 22
WANG, C. C. (王春) 23
WANG HU (王湖) 33
WU CHI FEI (吳稚暉) 35
WU SZE CHO (吳思超) 5
WANG SHIH-CHEN (王士珍) 6
WU SIH YIN (王因) 1
WU WEI TEH (胡惟德) 1
WANG YI TING (王亭) 4
WU, Z. N. (胡淸源) 2
WANG LEI (王淋) 1
WU SHIH LING (伍朝樞) 2
WANG LOONG KUNG (王龍光) 3
WANG CHONG KUNG (王崇光) 1
WANG SHU PING (王治平) 6
WANG CHAN YUAN (王占元) 3
WANG YUN KIANG (王江) 1
WANG SHAO LIEH (王邵廉) 1
YEN HSIU (嚴修) 17
YEN TU HE (閻德和) 4
YEN HSI TSE (閻錫之) 3
YEN HSI SHAN (閻錫山) 539
YEN, W. W. (顏惠慶) 355
YUI, DAVID Z. T. (余日章) 435
YEH KUNG CHO (葉恭綽) 21
YANG TSENG HSIN (楊增新) 10
YANG SUN (楊森) 6
YU DAH FU (郁達夫) 1
YAN HSU (閻鈁) 2
YU KIN JEN (俞人鏡) 2
YIN CHANG (陰昌) 1

Contest Closes December 31 and Final Result Will Be Announced in the Review for January 6, 1923.

educational establishments in that center, there being schools for boys and girls and a high school with a total enrollment of about 1,500 students.

Ira W. Stratton of Reading, Pennsylvania, has arrived in Hankow and brought to this port the message about a movement for a national and international exhibition in the city of Philadelphia in 1926 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Stratton reports that keen interest is springing up everywhere, and all the nations of the world will unite in making this the greatest fair ever held.

Bandits are threatening vengeance at Yiyang in Hunan because the Yiyang magistrate, in his efforts to suppress the rising of banditry in his district, has executed recently quite a large number of bandits. Soldiers are out in the country to watch the movements of brigands with the view of suppressing their activities. In spite of the prompt efforts of officials there to maintain order, however, there is much scare about the recrudescence of banditry there.

Mrs. S. H. Littell, of the American Church Mission, has been interesting herself in a movement to start work in Hankow for the aid of helpless Chinese women similar to that of the Door of Hope in Shanghai. An initial meeting was held in her residence at the beginning of the week, and several ladies interested were present. It is planned that efforts should be made to arouse public interest in this important work so as to insure its usefulness.

A representative from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has passed Hankow for Changsha, Hunan, for the purpose of investigating the provincial constitution. He was sent to Hunan to interview Governor Chao Heng-ti with the view of bringing up the question of framing the national constitution for China at this time. His mission is said to have been endorsed by all delegates to the National Chambers Conference in Hankow which has just closed.

According to the Chinese Government Bureau of Information, General Wu Pei-fu is reported to have drawn up a plan for the construction of a highway extending from Mengching Railway line to Tsinan in Shantung Province, and westward to Ichang. The road is to be constructed by utilizing the labor of disbanded troops in the north with a view to giving them proper employment. Estimates of the cost and other details of the plan are being prepared.

The Augustana Lutheran Missionaries from Honanfu (Loyang) are reported to be on their way to Hankow in view of the uncertain situation in Honan. Their departure from Loyang indicates serious uneasiness, as missionaries cannot feel sure at Wu Pei-fu's front door. A party of foreign missionaries arrived in Hankow on November 30, and report that they know of no determined effort on the part of Wu Pei-fu or anyone else to deal with the situation.

The Electric Light Company at Nanchang, Kiangsi, has recently acquired a suitable site near the south gateway to the river side, and the site will be used for the erection of new plant and works for Nanchang. The erection has been decided upon owing to the fact that the present plant inside the city is totally unable to meet present demands, and the new plant will supplement the old works. The machinery has been purchased and is now on the way to Nanchang.

At a meeting of the hockey selection committee last week, Hankow has picked out a team to represent Hankow in the coming interport matches with Peking and Tientsin. The Hankow team will proceed to the north, and play the Tientsin team on December 23 and Peking on December 24-25. Hankow will be represented by T. P. H. Blake, A. McIntosh, E. S. Little, H. J. D. Lowe, W. C. Cassels, W. J. Reid, E. P. Lyle, R. M. Nash, A. H. Marcell and E. V. Roland.

The Christmas Committee of Hankow representing the Christmas Fund for Poor Chinese Children held their annual meeting on December 1 at the residence of Mrs. F. J. M. Cotter of the American Church Mission. The Committee for this year is composed of the following ladies: Mrs. C. J. Carroll, Mrs. F. J. M. Cotter, Mrs. E. McD. Gale, Mrs. P. S. Heintzleman, Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Mrs. C. B. Horner, Mrs. O. E. Hulme, Mrs. A. H. Skinner, Mrs. A. C. S. Trivett and Mrs. F. H. Vines.

An entertainment was given in the American Consulate by the Hankow American Volunteer Company to all American citizens in port on Thanksgiving eve November 29. In addition to the evening affair, a Thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral the next morning. A detachment of sailors from American gunboats in port and the American Volunteer Corps attended in a body. The service was conducted by the Rev. S. H. Littell of the American Church Mission.

BALLOT

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

Please indicate whether voter is

☐ Chinese ☐ Foreign

☐ Chinese Student.

Mail at once to Contest Editor.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII., Shanghai

A farewell dinner was given to Chow Chi-yun, the retiring superintendent of the Hankow Police and Director of the Special Administrative District, ex-German Concession, last Wednesday at the China Merchants' Club, being attended by about eighty persons. In proposing the toast of Mr. Chow, the Chief of Staff while expressing his congratulations to Mr. Chow upon his promotion to the post of adviser to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, nevertheless felt that all would regret the loss of Mr. Chow as their chief.

A foreign correspondent who has just made a journey through Paoking and Hwayuen, writing from Hungkiang, Hunan, reports that a tremendous trade in opium is being carried on between Hunan and the isolated province of Kweichow. During recent days over 200 native "miao" boats heavily loaded with opium and escorted by over 1,000 soldiers have arrived at Hungkiang from points in Kweichow Province. The amount of opium brought in to Hunan in this shipment is estimated at over 2000 piculs.

Steamers for the upper Yangtze run between Ichang and Chungking have retired for the season on account of the water having dropped to an unnavigable level. All large steamers have left the upper gorges for Shanghai, while a few shallow drift small steamers are attempting sailing during the whole winter season. A new steamer built to the order of a Chinese company in Shanghai will be sent up to Ichang very soon, the steamer having been chartered to the N. K. K.

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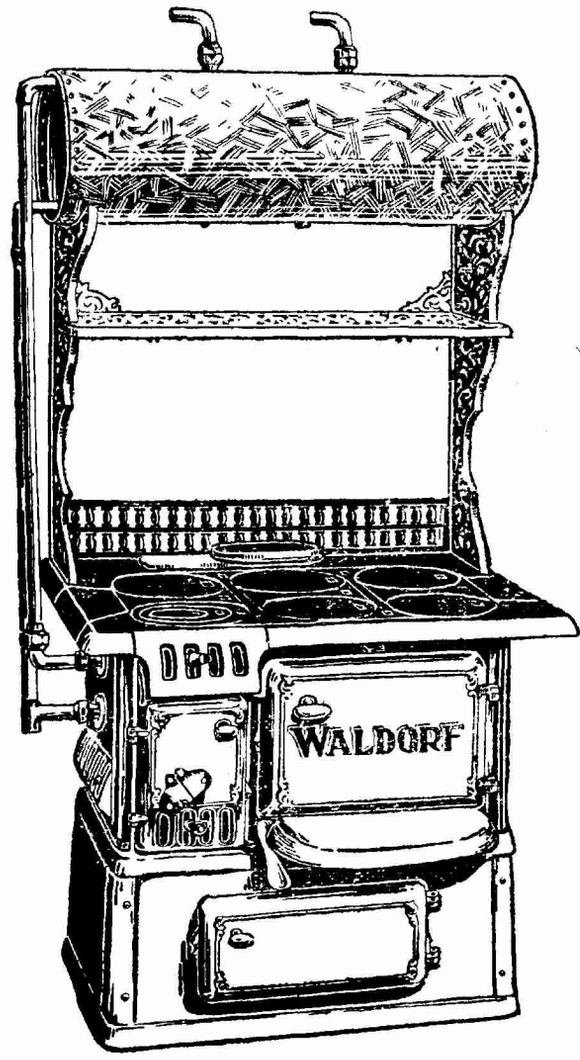

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Company. The water mark at Ichang on December 1 was 6' 3."

Rev. Arthur Bonsey, president of Griffith John College, Hankow, was forty years in China last Friday, and on the occasion a fitting tribute was paid to him by old boys of the college, his colleagues and the London Missionary Society with which the college is associated. The Vestry Science Hall was filled by students and visitors that morning who gathered to render congratulations on the success of Mr. Bonsey and his record length of years of service in China. Handsome gifts were made to him by students and his friends.

During the final session of the annual conference of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China in Hankow, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Before the election there had been much dispute as to the procedure and legality of this election, but afterwards compromising measures were adopted to smooth over the election, which came out with satisfactory results. Lu Chiao-peh, chairman of the Provincial Chambers of Commerce of Hupeh, was elected president of the national body of chambers.

The Hankow foreign residents' committee has been informed by the International Commission of Inquiries of Peking that the meeting at Chengchow for December 8 when a Hankow delegation was to meet the Commission representatives has been postponed until further notice. This was decided it is intimated, that the bandit situation in Honan is now improving with the success of government troops over the outlaws. General Wu Pei-fu is said to have informed the foreign Commission at Peking that they should not complicate matters at a time when he was bending every effort to suppress bandits in Honan.

General Tsai Cheng-hsun, Governor of Nanchang, Kiangsi, reports that unless the capital and interest for the Japanese loan used for the construction of the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway be paid up the Japanese Eastern Asiatic Company will appoint their own men to look after the receipts and administration of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway. The railway company owes the Japanese development company nearly $10,000,000, and the Japanese want to extend this line to the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung. It is said that without this extension, the line can never be run at a profit or even pay for its upkeep.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., in Hankow have closed a contract with Stewardson and Spense, architects of the new Hankow Customs House building for the Customs Tower Clock. The clock is to be a Seth Thomas Tower Clock, manufactured by the Seth Thomas Clock Co., Thomaston, Conn. It is to operate Westerminster chimes; one peal of the bell consisting of five bells, the largest bell being 15,000 lbs. The clock is four 9'-6" sectional glass and iron dials, having black Roman numerals and hands. The movement of the clock is guaranteed by the manufacturers not to be affectedby temperature varying from 25 to 105 degrees

Professor Robertson of the lecture department of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee, Shanghai, delivered a series of lectures on radio, relativity and science and religion in the Y. M. C. A. at Nanchang in November. The radio demonstrations were received with enthusiasm by groups of officials, gentry and government school students and teachers. The officials of Nanchang showed their appreciation of Mr. Robertson's lectures by entertaining Professor Robertson at a Y. M. C. A. farewell dinner on the occasion of his departure from Nanchang for Anking where he will continue his lectures for the benefit of schools there.

Commercial delegates from the provinces of Chihli, Kiangsu and Szechuen to the annual conference of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China which concluded its sessions in Hankow last week, have specially emphasized the Resolution of Abolition of Chinese Militarism, and in their statement issued, it is pointed out that since at the Washington conference China was a signatory to an agreement to disarm troops, the disarmament plan should be carried out, Super tuchuns and Tuchuns should be strongly urged to put aside their differences and work for reunification in the country, otherwise China will have no chance to take back from foreign Powers the various rights and privileges necessary to her national existence.

A touring party of forty Chinese athletes of the Chin Woo Athletic Association of Shanghai arrived in Hankow last week after a visit to Peking and Tientsin. They were welcomed at the railway station by representatives of several schools, the Chinese Volunteer Corps, Chinese newspapers in Hankow and members of the Chin Woo Association in Hankow. At the reception given to the visitors, Chen

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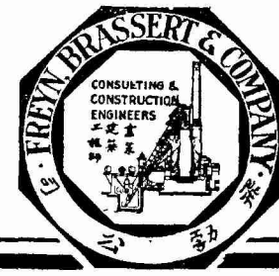

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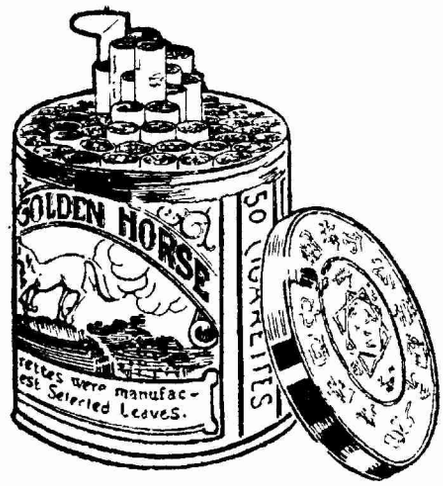

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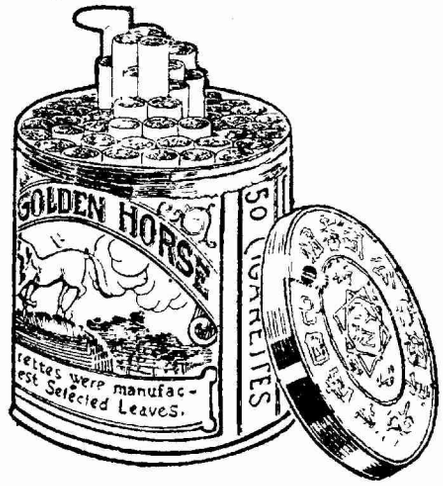

金馬香煙

Kung-che of the party said that their object of touring in North China has been to arouse interest and emphasize the importance of physical culture, and also to make an appeal to the government for the adoption and registration of the Chin Woo system of physical training in China. A gymkhana of physical exhibitions and musical entertainments will be held during the week end by the party and local members for the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Hankow Association.

The Upper Yangtze shipping season is now over for large steamers, now that water has fallen to an unnavigable level in the Gorges. A sudden rise in the river in the middle of November enabled *Alice Dollar*, *Lungmow* and *Wanhsien* to make a few more trips than scheduled. The freight rate charged for these trips was Tls. 6 to Tls. 7.5 per picul of cargo. With the closing down of operations by large steamers, some small steamers are to attempt running all winter. If this is accomplished this year, it will be the first time in the history of the river that it has been done by steamers. The steamer *Yuanji* went down river a couple of years ago in midwinter, but did not attempt to return. It seems that ships with draft shallow enough to be able to go down in low water have not power enough to do the up trip, and those with power enough for the up trip have too deep a draft to make the down trip possible. Effort is being made to stop steam navigation during the winter, and it is presumed that river men and those interested in junk traffic are making the proposal.

The Hupeh Provincial sports meet was held last Friday and Saturday with splendid results. Dr. J. H. Gray, general director of the physical department of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee, purposely visited Hankow from Shanghai for the occasion, and addressed the opening meeting of the Meet which took place in Wesley College. Among the schools represented were Boone University, Chung Hwa University, Foo Teh Academy, Higher Normal College, Trinity Middle School, the Foreign Language School, Wesley College, Commercial College, and some government middle schools. After the meet it was suggested that some action should be taken to secure an adequate recreation ground for schools in Wuchang. An open space in the front of the Provincial Assembly Hall was considered to be most desirable as the site for the ground, but it is understood that although the project to turn that into a recreation ground was before the Assembly two times, the plan fell through for lack of financial sponsoring.

James Slevin, an American citizen, was arrested in Hankow last Sunday on charge of an attempt to ship three aeroplanes into Hankow. The planes were seized by a party of naval officers from the *U. S. S. Isabel* who found the planes transhipped into Chinese junks. According to information received by American authorities, these aeroplanes which were originally destined for Foochow with an export permit issued by the U. S. Department of State are to be used by the Chinese militarists in this center. The original consignees of the shipment at Foochow are the proprietors of a motor-bus company in Foochow who were supposed to use the planes for purely commercial purposes. James Slevin was tried several times in the U. S. Consular Court in Hankow, and he offered in his defence that in this transaction he was acting in an advisory capacity for the Chinese party who bought the shipment. Several important points of American law are involved, and the case may probably be transferred to the U. S. Court in Shanghai for trial. Mr. Slevin is now waiting for the next trial in the Hankow Court next Monday, being defended by R. A. Frost

A military expedition by airplanes to exterminate banditry in Honan Province is being conducted by General Chin Yun-ao who is meeting with tangible success for his efforts. C. O. Forsberg, of the Augustana Synod Mission, who was held by the bandits since his capture on October 13, has been released and arrived in Hankow last Saturday, being safely brought out from Kiahsien to Chengchow by government troops and army officers. The Chinese army officer who brought him to Chengchow is said to have gone back to Kiahsien to take other missionaries who have been released, namely, Mr. Lundeen, Mr. Borg Breen and his five year old child. General Chin Yun-ao arrived at Kiahsien from Chengchow last Thursday. According to a telegram from Rev. D. W. Vikner, an airplane campaign is now being conducted to drive all bandits from the highways and principal towns. The bandits are said to have retired almost entirely in that district. Father Grimaldi of the Roman Catholic Mission and the two French engineers of the Lunghai Railway, however, have not yet been located by government troops. Efforts are being made by foreigners to urge the government army to locate the missing foreigners.

Hankow, December 10, 1922.

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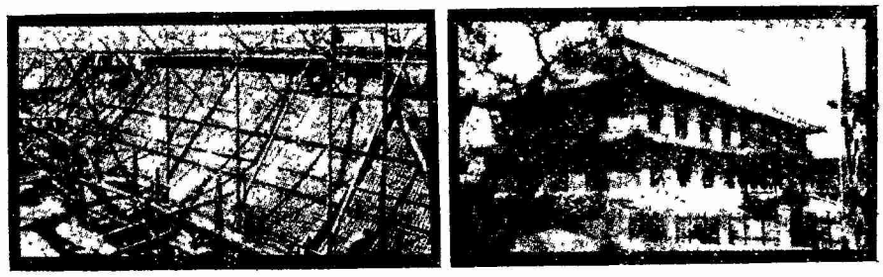

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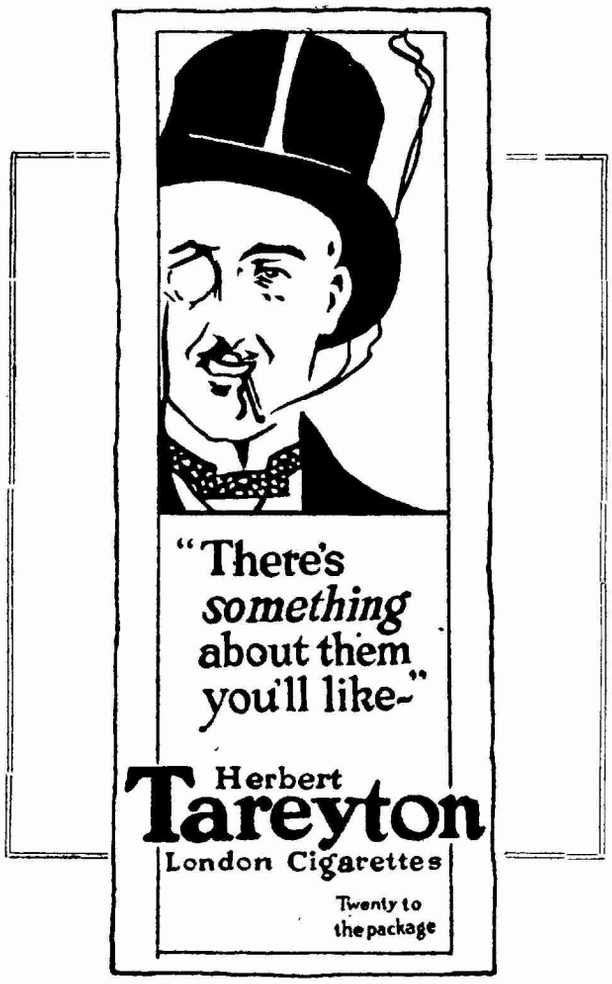

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News from South China

Seiichi Takahashi has been recognized as Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong.

The Discesan Boys' School, a leading institution of Hongkong, founded in 1868, is making an appeal for funds for its extension. Some $100,000 to $150,000 is needed in the next three years.

The old boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School at Honan, Canton, are backing their alma mater by trying to raise $30,000 to liquidate its heavy debt, a burden threatening to close the place altogether.

Judge H. Y. Loo, formerly a justice of the South China Supreme Court, has just returned to the practice of law in Canton. Mr. Loo is an Oxford man and the only Anglo-Chinese lawyer in active practice here.

Frank B. Noyes, president of the *Associated Press* of America, is a visitor to Hongkong. He is awaiting there the arrival of his daughter from Australia before proceeding to Singapore and India. The Canton Press Association has sent him an invitation to pay it a visit.

At this writing a commission is sitting at Hongkong appointed to inquire into the piracy on the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's *s. s. Sui An*, on November 19, and to consider whether or not the existing precautions against piracy are adequate and efficient.

George L. Brander, agent of the Anglo-French-China Syndicate, Ltd., arrived at London from Canton, November 13 to arrange for the issue of Kwangtung government bonds there. The first issue of £2,000,000 is expected to be effected before the end of this year, it is learned from a local source.

To show that the government in Canton has no intention of relicensing gambling as a measure of public revenue, General Chen Chiung-ming has issued an order to arrest all military officers protecting gambling and hold every magistrate responsible for gambling found within his jurisdiction.

In spite of military disturbance along the Canton-Fukien and the Canton-Kwangsi borders, public highway construction is progressing rapidly in all districts. Highway construction is a district as well as a provinical policy, and financial difficulty on the part of the province does not necessarily affect the districts.

After a lapse of several months, Canton again has baseball teams. Besides the Chinese team, there are the Japanese and the American teams. The Canton Christian College, with Edward Shim as coach, and the High Normal School, directed by Chiu Shi Luen, are training for inter-scholastic games. Shim was formerly a Honolulu player, and Chiu was one time of the Waseda team in Japan.

The postal authorities of Hongkong have announced that they have received advice that all the British Postal Agencies in China were closed and withdrawn on November 30, in fulfilment of the agreement reached between the Powers at the Washington Conference, and that the whole of the Chinese staffs at those agencies were taken over by the Chinese Postal Administration on December first.

Canton now has nearly 40,000 troops in active service in Kwangsi and in districts along the Fukien-Kwangtung border. To raise funds for the support of this extraordinary army, every district will be required to dispose of a certain amount of Kwangtung bonds. To replace government loss in the depreciation of Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes, a surtax of 50 percent has been imposed on every form of government tax and public dues, if same are paid in notes. The present worth of the government notes is 44 percent of the face value.

Dr. M. M. de Colbert, the German now held in connection with the bomb outrages at Canton, October 19, will be tried by the Canton District Court. Li Kuo-ying, a Chinese lawyer, has been retained for his defense. This will be the first case in this court in which a foreigner is defendant. The Canton District Procurater is not yet prepared to submit the case to the court for trial. He may ask for the dismissal of the case, it is said, in case he is pretty sure that the charge cannot be sustained in court. Friends of Dr. de Colbert are being assured that every privilege possible under the law will, be accorded.

His Excellency, Mgr. Celso Costantini, Ph. D., D.D. Archbishop of Theodasia, and first Apostolic Delegate to China, arrived at Canton, December 7. His Holiness Pius XI, aware of the continuously growing importance of the work of the Catholic Church in China, more especially after receiving the report of the Apostolic Visitor, Mgr. de Guebriant, former Vicar Apostolic at Canton, decided also to

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have in this country a direct representative, whose personal influence and advice will be a source of great encouragement to the different Vicars-Apostolic in their arduous and responsible work.

The Chinese laborers at Macao are still insisting on their demands for compensation from the Portuguese authorities there for their unlawful closing of union headquarters in connection with recent conflicts between Chinese laborers and Portuguese police out of Chinese opposition to constant insult of Portuguese soldiers on Chinese girls. So far the Canton government has not yet formally taken up the matter with the Macao government. To prevent further trouble, the Canton government has suggested the appointment of a Chinese official agent to that port, and this question has been taken up by the Portuguese Minister at Peking.

H. W.

Canton, December 8, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday December 6 to Wednesday, December 13.)

The usual supply of rumors and counter-rumors with regard to the future of the difficult situation in which the Peking government has been for some time, and routine news from all other sources make up the content of the week under review. The Peking government continues to have its moves and counter-moves of politicians, militarists, and officials. The latest step of importance was the general exodus of the leading officials and politicians from Peking flocking to Paotingfu to tender congratulations to General Tsao Kun on the day of his birthday, which was nothing short of a political conference. A special train left Peking with various men of whom rumors were current regarding the positions they desired and which Tsao Kun would be able to bring about, in case he attains a high position.

Latest information from the Capital regarding the Premier situation was contained in a dispatch through *Reuters Service* to the *China Press*:

President Li Yuan-hung has offered Dr. C. T. Wang the Tsaili Premiership pending Parliament's vote on General Chang Shau-tseng. President Li Yuan-hung has also circularised the provinces explaining the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng and the probable appointment of Dr. C. T. Wang in a temporary capacity, a mandate for which will probably be issued this week.

While no information has officially been disclosed with regard to the Paotingfu discussions it is semi-officially stated that nothing in the nature of a general conference is taking place, the discussions being confined to conversations between groups of officials and officers. It is stated that Tsao Kun is reticent with regard to the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng, thereby creating an impression that he does not favor the appointment of General Chang as Premier. General Tsao Kun is also most reticent concerning the Presidency, in which connection he refuses to be drawn into a discussion.

While hotels were reserved for the official guests of Tsao Kun on the day of his birthday celebration many rumors were current that the gathering was nothing short of a political conference. This was the fifty-ninth birthday of the Paoting warlord and each year the celebration is becoming more of a political parley resulting in sweeping changes in the Peking government. It was earlier reported because of the political unrest and the bandit situation in Honan, Marshal Tsao would not have such a great affair and theatrical performance would be deleted. The *Asiatic News Ageney* had the following to say regarding same:

In spite of his advertisements in the Press declining to celebrate his birthday, many prominent and high government officials as well as parliamentarians have left for Paoting to offer their felicitations to General Tsao Kun and incidentally, to discuss the Cabinet situation with him. The fate of the proposed Chang Shao-tseng cabinet will be decided at Paoting.

The evacuation of Shantung during the week under review has caused a great amount of international interest. The serious bandit situation arising out of the fact that the Japanese authorities were ready to proceed with negotiations previous to the time when the proper Chinese authorities were able to be present, almost resulted in the forecast made by a number of prominent Chinese and Japanese people as well as foreigners. However, when C. T. Wang, arrived in Tsingtao where the formal transfer was made, a quiet dignified ceremony took place and the following agreement

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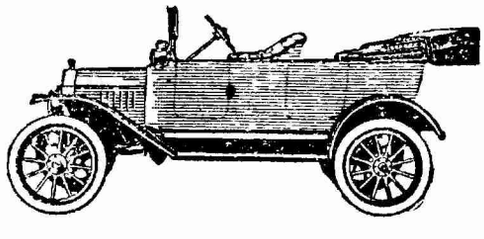

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was signed on the evening of Monday, December 11, at six o'clock:

The governments of the Republic of China and of the Japanese Empire, acting in accordance with the treaty for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung, signed on February 4, 1922, at Washington, have for the purpose of arrangements of details relative to the transfer of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and the valuation of its properties, appointed hereby their commissioners respectively to form a Sino-Japanese Joint Railway Commission, that is to say:—

The government of the Chinese Republic:—Chenting Thomas Wang, Director-General for the Rehabilitation of Shantung Rights; Chih Chang-lao, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Communications; Meng Hsiung-lu, Counsellor of the Ministry of Communications; Teh Ching-yen, Chief Technical Export of the Ministry of Communications.

The government of the Japanese Empire: Yukichi Obata, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; Asanosuke Asiyama, Chief of the Tsingtao Civil Administration; and Takuyichi Omura, Railway Expert, who have agreed at Peking upon the following articles which include details of the transfer.

The bandit situation in Honan seems to be quieting down and Wu Pei-fu finally seems to have come to the conclusion that he should do something to get the foreigners released. According to a report in the *Peking Leader*, he has heretofore sent his worst troops to Honan but lately has despatched a fairly large detachment of really good men. He also sent a note to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking asking them not to send the International Commission of Investigation as the foreigners would be released. The Commission postponed their departure until December 14, and in the meantime most of the foreigners have been released.

Events in Canton seem to center around the much talked of Canton loan from the British. A public statement has been made in this connection by the British Legation in Peking, that was issued in view of the misleading reports which have recently appeared in the press in regard to the British government's connection with the loans negotiated by the Anglo-French Corporation at Canton. The report that appeared in the *Peking Leader* included in part the following information:

Every friend of China will be glad to learn that the British government looks upon these loans as purely a private matter between the Corporation and the Canton authorities and that it does not intend to use diplomatic or other pressure to assist the Corporation in case the Canton authorities fail to make the payments of principal or interest at the times due. If this interpretation of the statement from the British Legation be incorrect, *The Leader* will be glad to give space to a further statement.

In view of this formal announcement by the Legation on behalf of the British government, the loans probably will not be made, since it will be extremely difficult to get anyone in England or elsewhere to subscribe to the bonds. Even with the strongest possible support of the British government, the assurances of payment would be none too good. Without that support the security is practically of no value, as the loan agreements have been drawn.

Business in Canton seems depressed, and labor unrest prevails. Serious strikes have been taking place, and all due to the depreciation of the Kwangtung notes. Events in the Philippines, and Hongkong seem to be on a level. Organizations are beginning to prepare for the annual commercial exhibition and carnival which is held in February annually in Manila.

Press opinion in Japan is pessimistic in some quarters and optimistic in others over the friendship between Japan and China following the conclusion of the Shantung agreement, which has removed the serious obstacle that has long lain astride the path of Sino-Japanese friendship. The following report appeared in the *Chugai Shogyo* regarding same:

It is satisfactory to note that the Sino-Japanese negotiations that have been progress between the Japanese and Chinese governments for the last five months have been brought to an amicable end. In conducting the negotiations the Japanese government has displayed an attitude of equity and sincerity throughout settling all matters in accordance with the general rules laid down at Washington. In consequence of this agreement, administrative power in Tsingtao, which has been exercised by Japan during the last eight years since the capture of the place by the Japanese troops, is to be handed over to Chinese hands, December 10. As the official statement published by the Foreign office indicates, the Japanese government gave ample evidence of good neighborliness in conducting negotiations by making many concessions, with a view to promoting the peace of the Far East as well as Sino-Japanese friendship.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

(Covering the period from Wendesday, December 6 to Wednesday, December 13.)

December 6. An estimated budget to Congress at Washington shows the expenses of the United States in next fiscal year to be more than $3,000,000,000, which is below the estimates for the current fiscal year.

December 7. London report says with the appointment of Timothy Michael Healy to Governorship, the Irish Free State becomes a Dominion.——Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of U. S. Treasury, in his annual report says business depression is on the recovery as there is a slight reduction of the gross debts during the year.——Rio de Janeiro report says South American countries plan a disarmament conference at Valparaiso in January, hoping for beneficial results of the Washington Conference.

December 8 United States Treasury Attaché is sent to Shanghai to open price investigation office, authorized by U.S. Secretary of Treasury.——The International Anthrax Commission passes resolution in London to check the disease by having all wools and hairs thoroughly disinfected before using.

December 9. Washington report says President Harding defeats what little chance there was of passing Ship Subsidy Bill by writing to have amendments to the Bill adopted.-by House of Representatives struck out.——Berlin report says German Finance Minister will work with the Allies to secure alleviation of distress.

December 10- London report says in taking census of scrapping of ships. the United States and Japan, as far as is known, have not disposed of any ships as there has not been anything like the wholesale retrenchment in personnel which occurred in the British Navy.——Lausanne report says Turkey is angling for control of the Strait Settlements.——President Harding's address to Congress on the prohibition law shows he is favorable to modification if public opinion is opposed to rigorous observance of the present law.——Washington report says Senate Commerce Committee approves Ship Subsidy Bill which is reported to Senate after elimination of amendment.——London report says Premier's Conference is at crisis as M. Poincare rejects German plan and counter-proposal made by Bonar Law.

December 13 Herbert Hoover, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, recommends establishment of foreign trade zones in ports of United States as substitutes for bonded warehouses, and also radical reduction in passport fees, revision of formalities required of travellers.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last report there is nothing further to report which may be interesting or cheerful reading by our friends. The market during the week has remained fairly steady but with a rather firm undertone at the close of the week.

From the present, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we continue to believe in higher prices.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 5,000 to 6,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Kiangse, Newchwang, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton and Hankow and over 2,000 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, December 7, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		14.17	Pence
,,	,, January	13.60	,,
,,	,, March	13.44	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, December 7, 1922.

New York Market:—

December	24.63	Cents
January	24.66	,,
March	24.78	,,
May	24.74	,,
July	24.42	,,
Spot	24.85	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 6, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	450	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.	,,	326	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.	,,	398	,, ,,

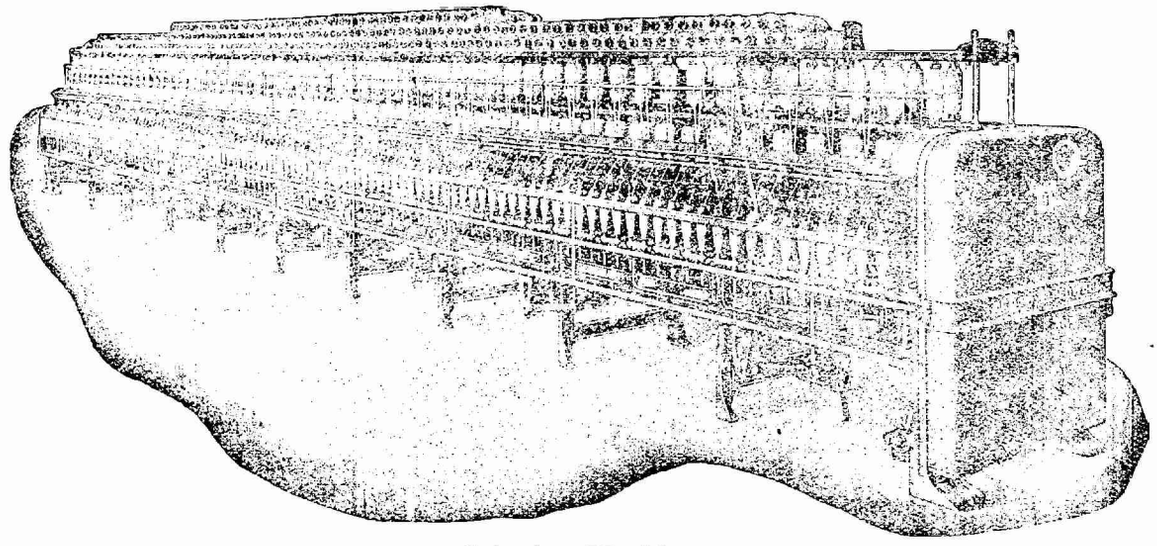
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Dec./Jan.	Tls.	33.25
Shanghai, Nov./Dec.	,,	30.50
M-ginned, Nov./Dec.	,,	30.50
Taichong, December	,,	31 50
Shensi, Spot	,,	33.00

Market:—*Steady.*

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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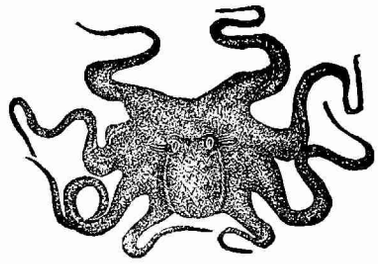

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 6th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 32 7/16d. for spot, and 32 1/16d. for forward is 9/16d. and 7/16d. up respectively since this day last week. Our official rate for T/T on London at 3/2 is 1d. higher: Early money has been in demand, and this, with sales of Gold Yen by Dairen merchants has given a firm tone to our Market. Advices from home do not indicate any lasting strength in Silver and our Exchange market at the close was inclined to come into line with official quotations

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 33,219,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,989,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,190,000 an increase of $ 1,770,000.

Estimated value Tls. 60,715,000 as against Tls. 45,053,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for November	Thursday Nov. 30	Friday Dec. 1	Saturday Dec. 2	Monday Dec. 4	Tuesday Dec. 5	Wednes. Dec. 6
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.106	3/1	3/1*	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8 3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/4 3/2
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8 3/1 7/8	3/1 7/8	3/1 7/8 3/2 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 1/4 3/2	3/2	3/2 3/2 1/8
T/T India	239.933	230 1/4	230 1/4	234 1/4	234 1/2 236	236	236 237 1/2
T/T France	1040.385	1015	1000	1005	1010 1015	1020	1025 1030
T/T N. Y.	71.067	69 3/8	69 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/4 71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2 72
T/T H'kong	75.010	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8 75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/2 75 5/8
T/T Japan	68.183	70	69 3/4	69	69 68 1/8	68 1/4	68 67 1/4
T/T Batavia	185.231	180	180	182 1/2	182 1/2 183 1/2	183 1/8	183 1/2 185
T/T Straits	74.05/8	76 1/4	76 1/4	75	75 74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2 74 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.606	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/3	3/3 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	——	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2 3/3 3/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.106	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2 3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,090.385	1065	1050	1055	1060 1065	1070	1075 1080
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.567	73 1/4	73 1/4	74	74 1/4 74 3/4	75	75 75 1/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4 75 1/4	75 1/2	75 1/4 76

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/8	32 1/8	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 1/16
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.64 1/4	Holiday	G. $. 64 3/4	G. $. 64 1/8	G. $. 64 1/8	G. $. 65 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 332.80	Tls. 329.80	Tls. 330.70	Tls. 328.20	Tls. 328.30	Tls. 327.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.70	72.7125	72.80	72.675	72.7125	72.725
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	3 1/2 %	3%	3 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	2 1/2 %
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 65.07
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London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 7/16 %	New York on London	T/T 455
,, ,, 4 m/s.	2 7/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 1/16
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 1/2

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New Books and Publications

The Laws on Negotiable Instruments

"An Inquiry into the Laws on Negotiable Instruments" (in Chinese.) Published by the "Banker's Weekly," 1922.

THE book under review is composed of a number of essays dealing comprehensively with the drafting of a law on negotiable instruments for China. In view of the growing credit transactions in China, probably no one will gainsay the importance of such a work. A credit instrument, say a bill of exchange, passing freely from hand to hand, is extremely delicate and conducive to fraud. Only when a law has been enacted defining its nature and form, giving the holder in due course a better claim than the assignor against fraud, and regulating its mode of presentation and protests, etc., can the evils inherent thereto be ameliorated and the third innocent party duly protected. How to apply these general principles to the peculiar credit situation in China forms the principal object of this book which has been ingeniously edited by Mr. Li Hsin, a returned student from Japan and an expert in commercial law.

A careful perusal of the book will assure its readers that it has contained something really interesting and instructive. The general plan of it is as follows: (1) samples of credit instruments used by some of the Shanghai banks; (2) various proposals for the enactment of a negotiable instruments law; (3) constitution and bye-laws of the Shanghai Banker's Association and of similar organizations; (4) the draft of a negotiable instruments law; and (5) miscellaneous. It is in Part Four that we find the essence of the present work. The draft which was prepared in the late Tsing Dynasty has never been enacted into a law. Should conditions be favorable for the enactment of a law on negotiable instruments, it would probably be the principal reference. While no pain has been spared to take notice of the Chinese customary pratices, the use of a seal being, for instance, particularly emphasized, the draft as a whole may be regarded as being in line with the laws of other countries.

This draft has been both upheld and criticized throughout the book, but all are agreed that the time is ripe for China to do something on this line of her commercial law. The writer sincerely hopes for this important accomplishment.

D. C. T.

St. John's University, November 28, 1922.

Historical Sketch Hsiang San Home

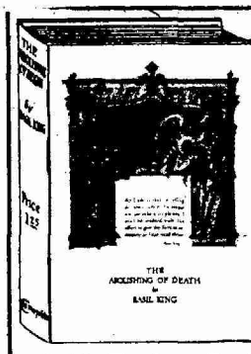
The Hsiang San Children's Home, Western Hills, Peking. A Historical Sketch by Hsiang Hsi Ling, Peking, May 1922.

WITH the successive visitations of flood and drought on various provinces of China, progress has been made along the work of Philanthropy. The most prominent one is the establishment of the Hsiang San Children's Home in Peking by the Hon. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former premier of the Republic. If you read a little book of only 38 pages entitled "The Hsiang San Children's Home, Western Hills, Peking" by Mr. Hsiung, you will be struck by the wonderful accomplishment that this enthusiastic philanthropist has brought about. The number of children rendered destitute and homeless by the flood and drought was almost unheard of. Many of them were received into the Children's Home, the number amounting to nine hundred last year.

The training of these children centers around vocational education which will enable them to live the life of good citizens. However, physical development is emphasized and moral sentiment fostered. With scanty means but endless energy, Mr. Hsiung has brought the Children's Home almost to perfection. He intends to afford higher education to the promising boys. But with lack of funds advanced standards of education are at present out of the question. In order to accomplish this end as well as to extend the Home in large scope, contributions from the public are hoped for, as with the help of philanthropists and educationalists, the work will be crowned with success. In recent years, wars and flood and drought one after the other have befallen various provinces, famine sufferers found here and there, and their childern are often left to a sad fate. The Home has rendered a great service for the country in saving these ill-fed and ill-clothed children from meeting the logical end of mankind. Its service is one of humanity. The supporting of the Home means the upholding of humanity. It is the purpose of this little book to appeal to the public for funds to meet the necessary expenses incurred by the rearing and caring of these homeless children of the unfortunate citizens of China.

Li S-toong,' 24.

St. John's University, Shanghai.



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By Mackintosh 4 25
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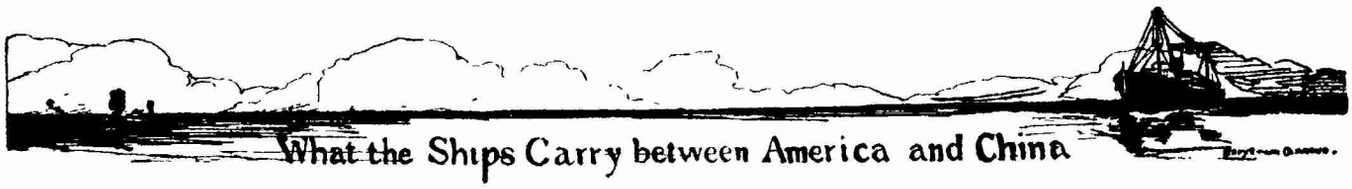


What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.17 equa (Gold $1)

S. S. President Lincoln, October 27.

To Honolulu.

Canned Fish	Doz.	60
Canned Meats	,,	100

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung.	Pls.	8.81
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	222
Tea, Scented, other Ports.	,,	19
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	13
Hyson, other Ports	,,	11
Straw Braid, White	,,	52
Wa nuts, in Shell	,,	750
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz	80

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 23	Pls.	68.94

To Providence.

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls 11	,,	33.13

To Los Angeles.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0 90

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls 55	,,	55.49

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, B.s. 140	,,	141.13
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 186	,,	184.28
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	9 91
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 5	,,	5 25
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.15
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	52.95
Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	63
Bristles	,,	100
Chinaware, Fine	,,	24
Feathers, Duck	,,	163
Hair, Human	,,	115
Oil, Wood	,,	784
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	6,458
Skins, Marmot	,,	11,285
Skins, Wolf	,,	171
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	13,438
Canned Meats	Doz.	60

S. S Euryades from U. S. A., October 30.

Iron Anvils	P s.	30
Iron Nuts	,,	59
Iron Washers	,,	140
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	12
Iron Pipes	,,	1 448
Iron Plates and Sheets	,,	496
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	564
Files	Doz.	122
Glue	Pls.	30
Gum, Arabic	,,	10
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	Pls.	135
Paper, Packing	,,	15
Paper, Coated	,,	1,045
Hides, Buffalo	,,	30
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,454
Cigars	Mille	30
Cigarettes	,,	68,375

S. S. Kaga Maru, from U. S. A., October 28.

Flour, Wheat	Pls	551
Wax, Paraffin	,,	113
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	285,300

S. S. West Chopaka, from U. S. A., October 28.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	2,573
Canned Fish	Doz.	900
Oil Kerosene:		
American in Cases	Galls.	130,000
American, in Bulk	,,	20,000

S. S Comeric, from U. S. A, October 31.

Cotton Velvets	Yds.	6 069
Cotton Duck	,,	507
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	,,	10,774
Grease	Pls.	824
Paper, Unclassed	,,	4
Oil cloth	Pcs.	75
Machines Calculating	,,	6
Machines, Sewing	,,	124
Motor-cars	,,	16
Typewriters	,,	24
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	76,646
Oil, Unclassed	,,	6,945
Files	Doz	640

S. S. President Madison, from U. S. A., November 1.

Cigarettes	,,	47,375
Cotton Flannel, Grey, 40 in.	Pcs	4 000
Motor-cars	,,	2
Pianos	,,	1
Apples Fresh	Pls	258
Bones, Cow	,,	600
Butter	,,	336
Cheese	,,	30
Cream, Evaporated	,,	840
Flour, Wheat	,,	822
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	571
Macaroni	,,	39
Wheat	,,	7,685
Canned Salmon	Doz.	440
Hats	,,	16
Cigarettes	Mille	51,500
Timber: Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	30,750

S S Arakan, from U. S A., November 6.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	30,155
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	535.825

S. S. Kentucky, October 30.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder other Ports.	Pls	6
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	14
Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	6
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100.	,,	399
Hides, Cow		1,399
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	27

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	102
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1 388
Gunpowder, Kiukiang.	,,	20
Gunpowder, Other Ports	,,	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	48
Young Hyson, other Ports	,	111
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	43
Bristles	Pls.	252
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	282
Feather, Duck	,,	84
Hair, Horse	,,	60
Hair, Human, Refuse.	,,	57
Hides, Buffalo	,,	135
Hides, Cow	,	1,057
Nutgalls	,,	210
Oil, Wood	,,	1,343
Seed, Sesamum	,,	154
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,169
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	9 369
Hats, Rush	,,	160,800

S. S. President Jefferson, November 4.

To Seattle.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls	4 49
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	5
Tea, Black, other Ports.	,,	19
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	64
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 50	,,	204
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	975
Walnuts Kernels	,,	94
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs	41

To Darby.

Silk Cocoons, Strippings:		
Shanghai Bls 9	Pls.	28.39

To St Louis.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	118

To Minnesota.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	167
Gunpowder, Kiukiang.	,,	15
Young Hyson Kiukiang	,,	17

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	54
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	288
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	58

To Providence.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 18	,,	53.78

To New York.

Silk Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls 20	Pls.	19.84
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls 75	,,	73.26
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	79.09
Bristles	,,	87
Hair, Horse	,,	26
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	25
Straw Braid, White	,,	41
Walnuts, in shell	,,	814
Skin Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	3,000

S. S. Empress of Canada, November 4, from U. S. A.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12¼ lb over 110 threads per sq. in	Pcs.	4,000
Motor-cars	,,	6
Hams	Pls.	4
Hats	Doz.	51
Cigarettes	Mil e	7,750
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	6,180

S. S. President Cleveland, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	57
Steel, Bamboo	,,	732
Almonds	,,	31
Apples Fresh	,,	37
A bestos Sheets	,,	1
Beans	,,	9
Canned Fruits	,,	190
Cheese	,,	18
Cream Evaported	,,	93
Currants	,,	3
Fruits, Dried	,,	80
Fruits, Fresh	,,	4
Honey	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	44
Lard	,,	45
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	571
Leather, Sole	,,	90
Milk Condensed	,,	1,211
Nuts	,,	14
Oatmeal	,,	14
Oranges, Fresh	,,	11
Paper, Cardboard	,,	3,400
Pitch	,,	321
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	70,664
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs	41 250
Typewriters	,,	16
Canned Fish	Doz	2,036
Canned Meats	,,	29
Canned Vegetables	,,	35
Coffee, in Tins	,,	25
Cigarettes	,,	47,475
Machinery	Hk. Tls	5,560
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls	82,703

S. S. Kendal, from U. S. A., November 7.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per sq. in	Pcs.	4,000
Machines, Sewing	,,	282
Oilcloth	,,	318
Scales	,,	314
Typewriters	,,	25
Imitation Fur Cloth	Yds.	161
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	1
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	30,371
Iron Angles, Old	Pls.	1,534
Iron Beams	,,	1,500
Iron Channels, Old	,,	2,334
Acid, Stearic	,,	66
Bronze, Powder	,,	38
Cheese	,,	15
Flour, Corn	,,	150
Glucose	,,	33
Paper, Cardboard	,,	17
Paper, Packing	,,	16
Paper, Printing	,,	667
Paper, Writing	,,	145
Paper, Unclassed	,,	137
Chocolates	Lb	1,582
Cigars	Mille	15
Cigarettes	,,	37,875
Shoes	Pairs	94
Turpentine	Galls.	275

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese friendship for America.

References: P. 56, also the *Review* for Dec. 2.

Questions: 1. Read Mr. Hart's article in the *Review* for Dec. 2: What is his argument? 2. How does the writer of the answering article deal with Mr. Hart's arguments? 3. What is the attitude of this writer toward American-Chinese friendship? 4. With which of these articles do you agree? Why?

Topic 2: The critical situation at Tsingtao.

References: P. 68, 72.

Questions: 1. Who wrote this article? Is he in a position to know whereof he speaks? 3. What is the "critical situation" referred to? 4. How many lawbreakers are estimated to be now in Tsingtao, and what are their demands? 5. Why is it of especial importance that conditions in Tsingtao should be satisfactory now? What is the danger involved?

Topic 3: Conditions in Manchuria.

References: P. 74

Questions: 1. What are Soviet cavalry? 2. Why is their presence in Manchuria a matter of interest? 3. What plans are said to be held by Chang to deal with this situation?

Topic 4: The Legations' protest re bandits in Honan.

References: Pp. 73-4.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between a legation and an embassy? 2. Why is the matter of kidnapping foreigners by bandits an international affair? 3. Which legations have protested, and what steps are being taken by them in this matter? 4. What is the danger for China?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The impeachment of Wellington Koo and Wang Chung-hui

References: Pp, 42,72.

Questions: 1. What are the editorial conclusions on this question? 2. Why is the impeachment of these particular minsisters of international interest? 3. What are the questions that Dr. Koo and others of his training and experience were planning to take up during the next few months? 4. Who is now Premier in Peking? 5. For what reason is he holding offiice?

Topic 2: Good government in China

References: Pp. 43-4.

Questions: 1. What two types of government are mentioned in this address? 2. Which has China? The United States? 3. Why does the speaker favor federal government? 4. What is federal government? 4. What is federal government? 5. What is said to be the "motor that drives the machine" in the United States? 6. What is the difference between party gov't in China and in the U. S. A.? 7. What seems to be the ideas of Minister Schurman as to the furture of gov't in China? 8. Compare these with the ones set forth in Messrs. Peffer's and Gilbert's articles in *Asia* for January, and September, 1922, respectively.

Topic 3: Canton's Commission Government

References: Pp. 44-5, also the writer's earlier article.

Questions: 1. What is Commission government? 2. Upon what authority did the Provisional Charter of the City of Canton rest? 3. Who was Mayor of the city during these experiments? 4. Name and discuss the six bureaux of the Canton Municipality. 5. Who chose and appointed the Mayor of the city? 6. What was the advisory council and how were its members elected? 7. What are the defects mentioned in the Canton Commission government? 8. What were the obstacles to its success? 9. Of what great value has it been to China as a whole?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Child Labor in China.

References: Pp. 42-3.

Questions: 1. What is the reason for this editorial? 2. What is the point of view of the writer? 3. For what reasons does he feel caution is necessary? 4. How young are some of the children who are working in factories and mines? 5. Where would you place the fundamental responsibility for the evils referred to? 6. What is the relation of ancestor worship and early marriage to this problem? 7. What constructive suggestions can you make for the settlement of this problem?

Topic 2: China's debt problem.

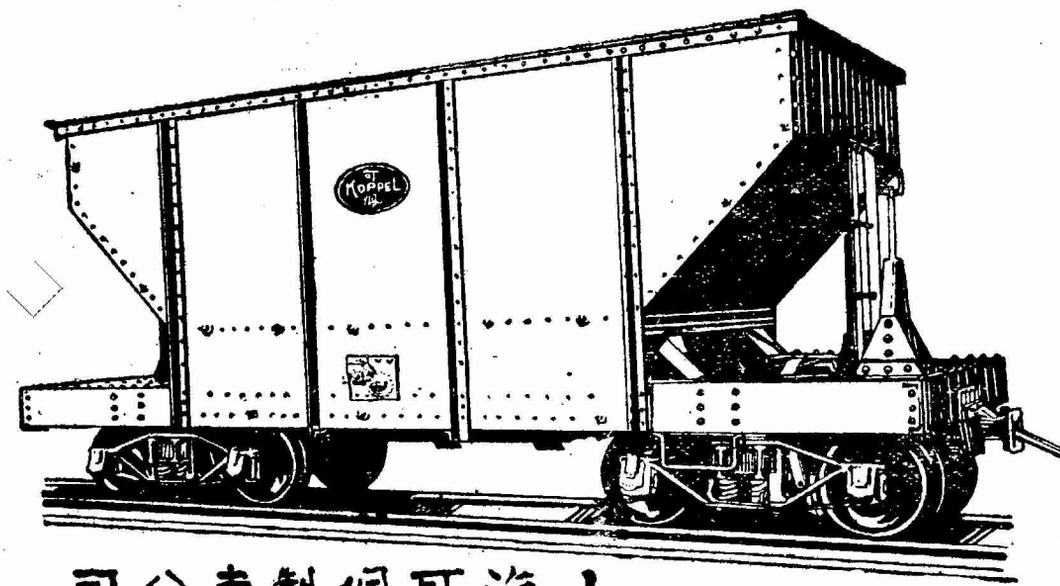
References: Pp.46-48,50,52,54.

Questions: 1. Why is so much attention and space given to the publication of Minister Lo's report and Mr. Tong's articles? 2. What is the total of China's domestic and foreign debts? 3. What is "defaulting" a debt? 4. What was the total of China's unsecured foreign debts at the end of September, 1922?

Topic 3: Dr. Sun's views on labor and capital.

References: Pp.45-46.

Questions: 1. Who obtained these views? For what purpoes? 2: In what way did Dr. Sun show his interest in the working class in Canton? 3. What was his attitude toward the Hongkong strike? 4. Does he admit having been implicated in the strike? 5. What is the Single Tax? Who has advocated it? 6. How does Dr. Sun say he differs from the orthodox single-taxer? 7. What is State socialism? 8 What are Dr. Sun's reasons for favoring it? 8. Who is Cole, and how is he connected with the theories of gild-socialism?



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23-130

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.
BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 6, 1922, Cause No. 1995, U. S. v. La Gosh; testimony taken of Owre, Clarico, Neilan, Tornroth and defendant.
" 11, " " " 1835, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.; Motion for bill of particulars.
" 11, " " " 1967, Yuen Sung Zung Kee v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc; Motion for judgment by default.
" 11, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporaation; On demurrer.
" 11, " " " 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; Motion to set.
" 11, " " " 2005, Emma Haupt Mittie v. Oliver W. Mittie; Motion for temporary alimony (withdrawn.)

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 6, 1922, Cause No. 1995, U. S. v. La Gosh; testimony taken of Owre, Clarico, Neilan, Tornroth and defendant.
" 9, " " " 2002, U. S. v. Bills; testimony taken of Jarmin, Holzheimer and defendant.
" 9, " " " 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; preliminary hearing waived.
" 9, " " " 2001, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; testimony taken of Gibson, Dwyer and Honigsberg.
" 9, " " " 1943, Elmont v. Hennigsen; testimony taken of plaintiff and defendant

UNITED STATES v. RALPH S. BOYD

(*Continued from last week*)

In view of these considerations we are disposed to believe that Mr. Yu misunderstood defendant and that the latter did not really claim to *own* the copper. But if he did such representation would seem to be excluded by the terms of the following provision:

> "That upon a trial for having, by any false pretense, obtained the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtained from any person any valuable thing, no evidence can be admitted of a false pretense expressed orally and unaccompanied by a false token or writing; but *such pretense, or some note or memorandum thereof, must be in writing*, and either subscribed by or in the handwriting of the defendant." [1]

The inspiration of this statute was evidently the belief that one's conviction of this offense ought not to be based upon frail memory alone. Defendant invoked its benefits and objected to the evidence of Mr. Yu which, under the terms of the statute could not be made the basis of a finding.

Defendant admits (p. 14) having stated that "we had spot goods in Shanghai" and claims to have based the statement upon an option for the entire amount of copper reported to him as early as February 10 by his Chinese co-director Mr. Tsao. He gives the name of the dealer furnishing the option and produces a sample said to have been secured from him. The co-director seems not to have been in Shanghai at the time of the trial, but a relative of his testified:

> "Mr. Tsao told me that the copper he could get from one Chinese big firm Dong Chee Kee. He told me that Mr. Boyd could get copper from him."

Defendant says that he believed his co-director and relied upon this option. He was not required to go farther and prove that Tsao's report was true.

> "Since there can be no intent to obtain the property by means of the false pretense unless accused knows the pretense to be untrue, such knowledge on his part is essential to the commission of the crime. If accused believes in the truth of the representation made, although it may be false, the offense is not committed." [2]

But as the prosecution had the dealer's name it was provided with the means of testing the reality of the option.

There is considerable testimony as to alleged misstatements by defendant after the contract had been signed and the money paid. But even if these were found to be established they would be insufficient,

> "For the reason that the pretense must be effective cause in inducing the owner to part with his property, there can be no conviction based upon a pretense made after the property was obtained." [3]

---

1. Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786 sec. 154.
2. Corpus Juris, XXV, 604.
3. Id., 601.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec 5, 1922, Cause No. 1172, In re estate of Edmond Kempffer; order closing administration.

" 5, " " " 1606, E Y. Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co. et al; judgment for plaintiff.

" 6, " " " 1995, U. S. v. La Gosh; sentence.

" 7, " " " 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corpn.; judgment for plaintiff.

" 7, " " " 1388, Weil v. Wright; judgment for plaintiff.

" 11, " " " 1835, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co; passed to Dec. 18.

" 11, " " " 1967, Yuen Sung Zung Kee v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; passed to Dec. 18.

" 11, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corpn.; submitted.

" 11, " " " 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; passed.

" 11, " " " 2005, Emma Haupt Mittie v. Oliver W. Mittie; passed to December 18.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 6, 1922, Cause No. 1995, U. S. v. La Gosh; bound over to U. S. Court for China.

" 9, " " " 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; bound over to U. S. Court for China.

" 9, " " " 2001, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; judgment.

" 9 " " " 1943, Elmont v. Hennigsen; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 2, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.

" 3, 1923 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club.

" 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club.

" 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros, Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Green Star Steamship Corportion.

" 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1355, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.

" 5, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane.

II

In the second part of the information it is charged, as we have seen, that the complaining witness believed "said false pretenses and representations and . . thereby was induced" to pay over the money. It was essential not only to allege but to prove this averment, for

> "It is not sufficient that there is a false pretense; the owner of the property must rely on it; the pretense must be an effective cause in inducing the owner to part with his property." [4]

Now the one who would know if he were so induced was the complaining witness himself. But he is silent on the subject. He testifies regarding not only the interview described by Mr. Yu but also several prior interviews and he not only does not claim to have been induced by the representations charged in the information but he does not even mention such representations.

There is, moreover, other testimony regarding these prior interviews when the terms of the contract were really agreed upon. For at the date of signing, February 16, the contract had already been drafted and Mr. Yu's principal function seems to have been to compare the Chinese and English versions. Naturally then the terms of the contract and the inducements to enter it must have been discussed at the prior interviews. The Chinese witnesses for the defense testify regarding these interviews but neither of them mentions representations like those charged, and one of them testifies:

> "The first time Chang and I met Tsao and Boyd we asked him the price and Mr. Tsao and Boyd said 'let me tell you tomorrow. Let me get price from market.'
> Q Did Mr. Boyd ever state he owned the copper?
> A I never heard that."

It seems clear, then, that the second element of the charge is wholly unsupported.

There is conflict in the evidence regarding the nondelivery of the copper, defendant claiming that it was due to the purchaser's failure to provide proper permits for transportation from Hankow to Changsha. But it would be profitless to go into this. If it were true that defendant perpetrated frauds after receiving the money it would afford no ground for convicting him of obtaining it under false pretenses. The latter, as we have seen, must have been made before delivery.

On the whole we feel satisfied that the Court of Appeals would not sustain a conviction upon this evidence and we have no alternative but to acquit the defendant with costs *de officio*.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

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4. Id., 599.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 6, 1922, Cause No. 1995, U. S. v. LaGosh; information; marshal's return of warrant; final commitment issued.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1733, In re estate of Burgess A. Edwards; final account; petition for distribution.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1997, Michael S. Teplitsky v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1998, Way Cheong & Co. v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission, et al.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; complaint; summons issued.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1523, Danner v. Danner; receipt.
„ 6, „ „ „ 2000, U. S. v. Mitchell; affidavit; warrant issued.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1967, Yuen Sung Zung Kee v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; motion and notice.
„ 7, „ „ „ 2001, U. S. v. Honigsberg & Co.; complaint.
„ 7, „ „ „ 2002, U. S. v. Bills; complaint.
„ 7, „ „ „ 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; affidavit; warrant issued.
„ 7, „ „ „ 2004, Chester v. Patstone; complaint.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; demurrer.
„ 7, „ „ „ 2000, U. S. v. Mitchell; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1994, Bong Cho Ching v. The Far Eastern Trading Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1997, Michael S. Teplitsky v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al, v. Arthur T. Steele; marshal's return of summons.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; plaintiff's answer to intervenor's petition.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; motion and notice.
„ 8, „ „ „ 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; complaint; summons issued; motion and notice.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1663, In the matter of Reids Limited, Inc.; proof of unsecured debt.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1670 Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; request for special finding of fact.
„ 8, „ „ „ 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone; affidavit; warrant issued.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export; Co.; answer.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1979, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. v. Henry G. Theyken; marshal's return of writ of attachment.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; plaintiff's brief.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1998, Way Cheong & Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al; marshal's return of summons.
„ 8, „ „ „ 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
„ 8, „ „ „ 2007, In re Mildred Cabell Watkins' Will; petition; depositions; oath of executor; will admitted to probate; inventory; letters testamentary.
„ 9, „ „ „ 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; replication; motion and notice.
„ 9, „ „ „ 2008, U. S. v. Posner; affidavit; warrant issued.
„ 9, „ „ „ 2009, Lishing Knitting Factory v. Wah Chang Trading Corpn.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes & Woods; statement.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1915, In re estate of Paul E. Dailey; letters of administration.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1792, Percy R. Moore v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; Commissioner's certificate.
„ 11, „ „ „ 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; marshal's return of summons; motion and notice.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1958, The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; motion.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1984, U. S. v. Young; marshal's return of warrant.
„ 11, „ „ „ 2008, U. S. v. Posner; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1988, Trautvach v. King; answer.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; memorandum brief in support of defendant's demurrer.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1896, In re Katherine C. Mullikin's will; letters testamentary.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; notice of appearance of counsel for stockholders.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; demurrer.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1924, Lloyd E. Gale v. Edward L. Hall; answer.
„ 12, „ „ „ 1250, In re James S. Fearon's will; letters of administration.
„ 12, „ „ „ 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; amended complaint; withdrawal of motion.
„ 12, „ „ „ 1969, I. E. Maslovsky v. U. S. Manufacturers Export Corporation; marshal's return of summons; motion to dismiss.
„ 12, „ „ „ 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; defendant's brief.
„ 12, „ „ „ 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; affidavit; warrant issued.
„ 12, „ „ „ 2011, Asia Banking Corporation v. D. S. Riggs; complaint; summons issued.

In the U. S. Court for China

RAMONA HARDER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1993
Civil No. 713
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China.
November 28, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.